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WITH reference to the proposition to apply to Congress to give retired officers a pension in addition to their retired pay, an officer on the retired list of the Army writes us as follows: "We are already pensioners on the bounty of the Government to all intents and purposes. There is no practical difference between the pension of the enlisted man and the retired pay of the officer except in amount. The retired pay system for officers of the Regular Army was adopted as a substitute for the less liberal plan of pensions and not in addition to it, and every officer was thus satisfied and grateful for the change. Enlisted men of the Army are now subject to retirement very much as officers are and receive a stipulated portion of their active service pay in like manner. What would be thought if they exhibited themselves so lacking in a sense of appreciation of the liberality and bounty of the Government as to demand the usual pension in addition to their pay, especially as it was well understood that the change from pension to pay was a liberal one in their favor? You are quite right, Mr. Editor; common sense points directly to the conclusion that it must be either Pension or Pay—it cannot be both. The officers of the retired list are indebted to you for good advice. It is to be hoped that it will be heeded and followed by all."

A COMPANY commander of 25 years' service writes: "The benefit of monthly payments is very great, but if every company could be paid weekly it would be much more so. In a ratio not of as four to one, but as of ten to one I should say. Everybody admits it, but they won't come out of the old groove. They seem to be afraid they will run off the track altogether if they get out of the ruts. But the muster roll ought to be abolished, and a simple pay roll for weekly payments, such as is used in large civil establishments, substituted for the cumbersome form now used. The JOURNAL has done well thus far, but don't let it alone until we have weekly payments. The muster roll has no necessary connection with the pay roll that I can see. It gives a soldier's military history. Now suppose any information is wanted about a soldier in service, a letter is written to his company commander. Instead of a muster roll I would advise that upon the death, discharge or desertion of any soldier his company commander be required to furnish a full and complete history of his military service, upon a proper form, making it really full and complete. To refer to this in the War Department would surely be easier than to rummage through sixty or a hundred muster rolls. At our end of the line—the company commanders—the work would be much less, involving just one complete transcript from the company records, clothing account, descriptive book, sick report, target record and pay book, when we have the latter for the weekly payments. I'm not much in favor of daily payments. A system of weekly payments is the golden mean."

LAST week we published the new regulation (G. O. 75) directing Judge Advocates of Courts-martial before the assembling of the court to call the attention of enlisted men to be arraigned for trial to the right given them by the act of March 16, 1870, to testify under oath in their own behalf. This regulation is an excellent one, so far as it goes, and is a

clear step in advance in the interest of parties on trial before military courts. But it does not seem to go far enough. It should, for greater certainty, have required Judge Advocates to call the attention of enlisted men to their right to be sworn in their own behalf, in the presence of the court, so that the doing this might be made a matter of record for the information of the reviewing authority, who can in no other way know that the duty thus enjoined has not been omitted or forgotten by the Judge Advocate. It has been objected to the method proposed, that a soldier's refusing to testify after being openly informed at his trial by the Judge Advocate of his right to do so would injuriously affect the judgment of the officers on the detail and prejudice his case. But clearly the same prejudice, neither more nor less, would, by his refusal to testify, be created in the minds of officers who know that the accused has been already, before trial, reminded of his right. Nothing is gained for the prisoner by fixing the moment when he shall be instructed by the Judge Advocate, while much may be lost to him by the now undiscoverable neglect of that officer to perform the prescribed duty. However, it is always in the power of any member of a Court-martial to ascertain, openly or privately, at any time, from the Judge Advocate, whether he has complied with the order; and in cases of doubt arising from the manner, the visible ignorance and agitation, or the mental dullness of the party on trial, it is now his clear duty to make this inquiry.

ONE of the most important of the deductions to be drawn from the recent successful trial of the machinery of the steel cruiser *Chicago* is that the truth of the American claim that as soon as a want is really felt just so soon will that want be supplied. The result is in every way noteworthy, not only because the motive power fully answered the expectations of the designer, and slightly exceeded the terms of the contract, but because this successful result was obtained on the first trial and without much preliminary work at the wharf. This, too, notwithstanding the fact widely commented on that the vessel itself is unique in the U. S. Naval Service, the type of engine unique in any naval service, and the type of boiler used was quite novel, and hitherto untried in such large battery. Elsewhere in this number these peculiarities are described. If to these notable points be added the additional one that the force of firemen employed had been but a few days on board, and as an organization had never worked together until assembled into watches for the trial trip, the most captious critic must acknowledge that the *Chicago* marks an episode in the naval history of the United States, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate in its influence upon the Service and upon Congress. Not only was this fine vessel built of American material by American workmen, but her designers were mainly, in fact entirely, composed of officers of the Navy. Whatever of failure or success shall be demonstrated by the *Chicago* should, therefore, as we have always insisted, be placed to the debit or credit of the Naval Advisory Board. They are to be congratulated upon the result, as is also the Secretary of the Navy upon this valuable addition to the Navy. Of the three cruisers designed by the Advisory Board and built under its immediate supervision, two have complied with the terms of the contract, in regard to power, on the first

trial. Orders have been received from the Department to proceed at once with masting and rigging the *Chicago*, so that ere long she will appear more ship shape than at present, and that she will, it is to be hoped, soon take her place on the Navy list. Nearly all of the interior fittings for the ship, furniture, details of secondary battery, etc., are ready, and as soon as practicable, after more necessary duties have been completed by the Brooklyn Navy-yard dry-dock, the vessel will be docked and probably have a new propeller adjusted, although the performances of the present one are regarded as eminently satisfactory. Some time will elapse, however, before this work can be carried out, nearly every vessel at the yard requiring an examination at the stock.

WHILE there is a strong movement in the United States towards free trade there seems to be an equally strong reaction in England in the direction of protection, or what is at present known there as "fair trade." There is much discontent with the existing situation in England, and among its indications is the disposition shown by Englishmen of fortune to get a foothold elsewhere. English capital has for years been distributed all over the world in loans, and now that this means of investing redundant British money is no longer available to the same extent Englishmen are seeking investment in commercial ventures abroad. The papers of Bilbao, Spain, report that English shipbuilding firms are making overtures for the establishment in Biscay of extensive naval yards, similar to those which Sir William Armstrong created in Italy. The *Engineer* reports that "the Spanish Government is obliged by public opinion to build in Spain most of the new war vessels, for which the Cortes have voted nine millions sterling, and as their private and State yards are not sufficiently organized to undertake the construction of the new fleet, it is said that the present Government are willing to let foreign firms create yards in Spain, to which the majority of the contracts would be given." It shows that in England the shipbuilders have to contend against short hours, high wages, and the imminent risk of strikes at critical moments. In Spain they will be free from these drawbacks. The Spaniards are influenced by a belief in the protectionist doctrine that if the \$45,000,000 is to be spent it should be spent at home, so as to give employment to their working classes. So, concludes the *Engineer*, "we shall probably see a great naval arsenal built up with English capital, and in this arsenal three or four thousand Spaniards will find employment, and the means of buying bread, and onions, and sour wine. All this in flagrant violation of the principle that nations as well as individuals should invariably buy in the cheapest market. This may seem to be folly, yet we are not certain that Spanish public opinion is wrong after all, and, really, when we look around us, and consider the condition of large masses of the population of this country, we may begin to ask ourselves is it really the soundest and wisest policy to buy always in the cheapest market, no matter what follows? We cannot have everything in this world, and Spain concludes that she cannot save money and employ Spaniards at the same time. Whether she is right or wrong must remain, we fear, a matter of opinion. The true blooded political economist will say Spain is wrong, and whatever we may think, is it for us to assert that political economy is not an exact science, or that its professors can make mistakes?"

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN S. A. MASON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Mason, have arrived in the East from Arizona.

CAPTAIN J. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, is a recent visitor to St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW returned to Fort Preble, Me., on Thursday from a week's vacation.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., from a week's Christmas visit.

COLONEL J. H. BAXTER, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., was expected in St. Louis this week on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY WALKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT PARKER W. WEST, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle of Fort Clark, Texas.

CAPTAIN G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his father, Col. G. W. Wallace, U. S. A., at Orange, N. J.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. L. CORTELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday from a Christmas leave.

LIEUTENANT J. C. BUSH, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week on a short holiday leave.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., who was in New York last week, spent his Christmas in Washington.

MAJOR J. B. PARKE, 16th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting friends at Parkersburg, Pa., has arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GATCHELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday from a short Christmas leave.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FORNANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, will return to Fort Bayard, N. M., next week from a fortnight's leave.

MME. CANDELARIA, the sole survivor of the famous Fort Alamo massacre, is said to be living in extreme poverty in San Antonio, Tex.

LIEUTENANT D. A. HOWARD, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., rejoined this week at Governor's Island from a trip to Wilmington, Del.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Saturday last on a holiday visit to relatives. He returns this week.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Washington Barracks early in the week on a short holiday visit to relatives.

LIEUTENANT G. P. AHERN, 25th Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Snelling, Minn., the latter part of the week from a fortnight's leave.

THE death of Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th U. S. Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett to 1st Lieutenant.

THE will of the late General W. H. Emory, U. S. Army, filed last week, leaves all his property to his widow, to be disposed of as she thinks proper.

CAPTAIN C. B. WESTERN, 14th U. S. Infantry, has arrived in the East from Vancouver Barracks, to remain until the latter part of next February.

GENERAL C. W. BLAIR, of Leavenworth, is visiting his daughter, at Fort Bowie, Ariz.—Mrs. McGrath, wife of Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WATERS, 20th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave at Minneapolis, Minn., for some time past, will leave the Service for civil life, Jan. 18 next.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., in New York recently, has been visiting friends in Connecticut, and from there goes to St. Augustine for the balance of the winter.

CAPTAIN J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, leads the sharpshooters of the Department of Arizona for 1887 with 91.33 per cent. Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., coming next with 91.

THE retirement of Capt. J. T. Morrison, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who is residing at Berkeley, Cal., promotes 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck to Captain, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson to 1st Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRENNAN, 17th U. S. Infantry, who has been a guest for some time past at the Sturtevant House, New York City, has received a four months' extension of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN J. A. OLMSTEAD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Du Chesne, has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, where a General Court-martial will organize next week for his trial. It will be remembered he was but recently tried at Fort Duchesne.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, who left Fort Leavenworth last week for Washington, is to be married Jan. 11 to Miss Randolph, of Virginia, a niece of Capt. and Mrs. Schindler, 6th Infantry. Lieut. Atkinson was accompanied East by Col. E. R. Warner, U. S. A., retired, who has been his guest.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, U. S. A., late chief quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, takes with him, says the Kansas City Times, "to his new station, Washington, the regard and esteem of many friends and all of the employees. He is an officer of sterling qualities, possessed of an integrity and honesty second to none in the Army, conscientious in the discharge of every duty imposed, who knows no friendship when the interests of the Government are to be considered. His family accompanied him and society at the post will miss them very much."

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT, wife and daughter, are wintering at Los Angeles, Cal.

LIEUTENANT D. L. TATE, 1st U. S. Cav., of Fort Custer, spent Christmas in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT L. D. TYSON, 9th U. S. Inf., of David's Island, N. Y. H., was in St. Paul a few days ago.

CAPTAIN E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., projects a trip abroad in February next.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKWITH, 6th U. S. Infantry, is spending the holidays with his parents in Kentucky.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McMARTIN, 25th U. S. Inf., of Fort Sisseton, has been spending a short vacation in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., left Buffalo early in the week on a short visit to relatives in Cleveland.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York on Tuesday, temporarily locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BEAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of the Presidio, is to lead the "Army german" to be given in San Francisco Jan. 6.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM and Capt. D. M. Taylor, lately at Fort Leavenworth, resumed duty at the War Department on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT GEO. MCC. DERRY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Derry will go abroad for the winter for the benefit of the latter's health.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., is slated to attend the annual banquet and reception of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association to be held in Boston Jan. 11.

LIEUTENANT G. H. McDONALD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, returned a few days ago to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Fort Keogh to testify in the Court-martial case of Capt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul, having completed his detail as Judge Advocate of the Court at Fort Keogh which tried Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st U. S. Cavalry. The latter has returned to Fort Maginnis.

THE many friends of Mrs. McClure, wife of Asst. Paymaster-General Daniel McClure, will regret to learn that her condition is not improved. She has left her sister's in Kentucky and gone to Cincinnati for treatment under Dr. Whitaker.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. Army, who retires from the charge of the Military Prison, goes to Boston, Mass., for duty as Depot Quartermaster, a position unfilled since Major A. G. Robinson recently left for duty at the Jeffersonville Depot.

MAJOR J. F. GREEN, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, British Army, blew the top of his head off at Leamington, England, recently, because an old flame called for an explanation of the veteran's engagement to marry a handsome American girl, daughter of a wealthy Mobile cotton merchant.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, has given much satisfaction to the National Guard of California by his official report of observations and his recommendations tending to a greater degree of efficiency. The Guard is anxious to improve if it can only get the wherewithal to improve with.

THE list of sharpshooters, Department Texas, for 1887, whose average per cent. of qualifying scores is 90 per cent. or over, includes Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Infantry, Capt. E. Z. Steever, and Lieuts. G. H. Morgan, J. W. Heard, W. H. Hay, and J. T. Dickman, 3d Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon P. Clendenin.

MRS. WASHINGTON BERRY, a daughter of the late General De Russy, U. S. Army, gave a concert Dec. 26 at Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, which was an exceedingly fashionable event. She was assisted by Miss Mary Shafter, daughter of Col. Shafter, of Angel Island, and a number of other well known society ladies and gentlemen.

MAJOR J. M. WRIGHT, of Louisville, Ky., who has been appointed U. S. Marshal, is the son of General Geo. Wright, Colonel, 9th U. S. Infantry, who was drowned July 30, 1885, while in the steamer *Brither Jonathan* going from San Francisco to Portland. Major Wright served with distinction during the War and was for some time on Gen. Buell's staff.

GENERAL SHERMAN, being recently approached as to his being a candidate for the Presidency, vigorously said that he would not have it on any terms. "But," said he, "I will be as public-spirited about it as Artemus Ward was about the war. You know he said this bloody war should be prosecuted if it took the last one of his wife's relations. If the Republicans want a candidate, there is my brother, John Sherman. If the Democrats want a candidate, there is my brother-in-law, Tom Ewing."

THE Kansas City Times says: "Harry Hunt, a son of the late Col. Lewis Cass Hunt, 14th Inf., having failed in an effort to obtain a commission from civil life, has done the next best thing by enlisting, a channel through which he can obtain his commission without political influence, provided he proves a good soldier. He has been sent to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to Co. I, commanded by Capt. Davis. Gen. H. J. Hunt is an uncle of the young man, as well as his guardian." We wish the young man every success. He belongs to a family who have now been represented in our Army for two generations and we hope the traditions of the race will be perpetuated in the Military Service.

THE Vancouver Independent of Dec. 21 says:

Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., is visiting in New York. Gen. John Gibbon and Capt. C. A. Woodruff are at Fort Townsend, on a tour of inspection. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is stirring up in Congress the matter of the abandonment of Fort Canby, with a view to having the post reinstated. Mrs. Bailey, wife of Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., who has been with her mother at Port Townsend, W. T., will go to Fort Sidney after the holidays. The resignation of Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cav., announced to take effect Jan. 31, promotes 2d Lieut. F. D. Rucker. N. B. Sweitzer, Jr., from Fort Walla Walla, son of Col. Sweitzer, 2d Cav., has been visiting friends at Vancouver Barracks. Major S. S. Sumner, Inspector, has been at Forts Canby and Stevens on official business during the week.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FOSTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., is spending a few months' leave with relatives in Michigan.

MAJOR J. GILLISS, Q. M. D., who has recently reported for duty in the Office of the Q. M. General, is living at 1,105 H street, N. W., Washington.

CAPTAIN ADAM BADEAU, U. S. Army, retired, finding Washington a good field for his literary work at this season of the year, has taken up his residence there temporarily. He is stopping at 1,723 H street.

CAPTAIN W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. Army, has since his arrival in Washington from Hartford, Conn., to assume the duties of clerk to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, been residing at 96 H street, N. W., Washington.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who is living in seclusion at his country house on his estate at Loiret, has aged rapidly. His old wounds, often inclined to be troublesome, have lately been much more so, and his Paris friends have been receiving anything but reassuring news as to his condition.

MR. RANDALL has introduced a bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Frances Anne Payne Ricketts to \$50 per month. Mrs. Ricketts is the widow of the late Major General Ricketts. For many years she was one of the leading figures in Washington society, and was the champion chaperone of young ladies. When Gen. Ricketts died, some months since, his widow and daughter left Washington and went to an eastern city to live. He left but a small estate.

A CHAPLAIN in the Army writes of Father O'Shea, whose appointment as post chaplain in the Army has been recalled: "Father O'Shea is a native of Boston, well read and well educated, of very gentlemanly deportment and upright habits, and about 45 years of age. He is decidedly an accession to the corps of post chaplains." The recall of the appointment is ascribed to the President's desire to appoint another Catholic priest recommended by Cardinal Gibbons.

COLONEL E. V. SUMNER, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Missouri, in his recent annual report, pays a well deserved compliment to Lieut. Chas. Dodge, aide-de-camp to Gen. Merritt, and Col. Sumner's predecessor as Inspector of Rifle Practice. Where any credit is deserved for the management of affairs for the past year, it is justly due Lieut. Dodge. In a courteous but persistent way this officer has accomplished a great deal toward increasing the efficiency of the troops in this particular line of their duty.

AMONG the Critic's hints to Santa Claus as to a judicious selection of Christmas gifts we note the following: Gen. Sheridan—An Army; P. M. G. Vilas—An Interior Decoration; Colonel Endicott—A few coast defenses; Secretary Whitney—A painted ship upon a painted ocean; Secretary Bayard—A fishhook baited with the American flag; Commissioner Ludlow—Gen. Boynton's blood; Washington, D. C.—The celebration of the Constitutional Centennial in 1890, and the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America in 1492; All of us—The earth.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., says a St. Paul despatch, may shortly be relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster on Gen. Ruger's staff and assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, and Col. James G. C. Lee, now on duty at Chicago, will be sent to St. Paul. It is known to be the wish of Col. Rockwell to be transferred to Philadelphia, as a number of relatives and friends of his family live near there, with some of whom he will spend the Christmas holidays this year. Col. Lee was stationed here about seven years ago as Depot Quartermaster, and he and his daughter have a number of friends in this vicinity.

THE Sturgis Record, referring to the recent death of Mrs. Ritzius, wife of Capt. H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, says: "Her husband was not present when she died. He was here a few weeks ago and remained with her as long as his leave would permit it, and could not get back to see her die, which is much to be regretted, for he was a kind and affectionate husband and Mrs. Ritzius was an ornament to society for many years and will be mourned by all. Her only daughter (by her first marriage) one of the very brightest girls that has grown to womanhood in Yankton, has the same dread disease and is very low. Both have been much loved, and the death of one and the extreme condition of the other casts a gloom over the community."

MRS. HANCOCK, widow of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, will, it is hoped, soon occupy the new house in Washington to be presented to her. The Post says: "At present she is the guest of Captain Eugene Griffin, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District. Captain Griffin is a relative of hers by marriage, having wedded the daughter of Mr. John Hancock, who is a brother of Gen. Hancock. From childhood until her marriage to Capt. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin was a member of the General's household. The house which has been selected for Mrs. Hancock is one of a row recently erected on R street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, Northwest, which have been named Hancock Terrace."

SECRETARY WHITNEY has gained considerable favorable comment for his generous distribution of turkeys among the employees of the Navy Department on Thanksgiving Day, and Hon. Leland Stanford, the millionaire Senator from California, have jumped into the good graces of the pages of the Senate by presenting each of the little fellows with a crisp five-dollar bill. Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable and silvery-haired doorkeeper, was designated to enact the roll of Santa Claus in behalf of the California Senator. So after the Senate adjourned the boys were drawn up in line in front of the Republican cloak-room and the distribution made in the presence of a number of visitors who were at that time in the Senate chamber. The little fellows immediately afterward held a formal meeting, and adopted a resolution extending to their generous friend a merry Christmas greeting and endorsing his re-election to the Senate as often as he may desire to serve in that body.

LIEUT. J. Y. MASON BLUNT, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was married in Washington, on Wednesday, to Miss Mary Ross. The married couple go to Fort Elliott, Texas.

CARDS are out for the marriage of Capt. Henry P. Perrine, 8th Cav., and Miss Louise Scudder, Jan. 10, 1888, at the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, New Jersey.

GEN. SHERMAN, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, called upon President Cleveland on Wednesday, and afterwards went to the War Department, where Gen. Sherman was the recipient of warm greetings. Gen. Sherman's visit is of a personal and social nature, and he expects to attend the President's New Year's reception and to be at home to callers at his brother's residence, as he was last year.

AMONG the officers of the Army whose names are heard mentioned at the War Department in connection with the prospective vacancy in the Judge-Advocate General's Department, are Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art.; Lieut. E. L. Dudley, 2d Art.; Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Cav., and Lieut. Thos. T. Knox, 1st Cav. There are also civilian candidates but their names cannot be learned.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, 21st U. S. Inf., whose retirement has been announced to take place Jan. 1, under the 40 years' service law, has an excellent record, dating from June, 1846, when he joined the Engineer Battalion as an enlisted man. When the war broke out he was commissioned first lieutenant, 17th U. S. Infantry, attained a captaincy in 1863, promoted major in 1st Infantry in 1862, and lieutenant-colonel Feb. 1, 1887. He has been a good and faithful soldier and retired amid universal good wishes. His retirement promotes Major A. S. Burt, 8th, to Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d, to Major, 8th; 1st Lieutenant C. C. Cusick, 22d, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, to 1st Lieutenant.

FOLLOWING is a list of the members of the French Academy:

Mignet,	Lemorané (John),
Duc de Noailles,	J. Dumas,
Nisard (Desiré),	Simon (Jules),
Legrand,	Buisson (Gaston),
Comte de Falloux,	Sardou (Victor),
Angier (Emile),	Renan,
Duc de Broglie,	Taine,
Feuillet (Octave),	Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier,
Doucet (Camille),	Labribe,
Cuvillier-Fleury,	Du Camp, (Maxime),
Comte d'Haussoville,	Roume,
Olivier (Emile),	Sully-Prudhomme,
Marnier,	Pasteur,
Duc d'Aumale,	Cherbuliez (Victor),
Roumet,	Mgr. Perraud,
Mézières,	Pailletou,
Dumas (Alexandre),	Mazade (Ch. de),
Baron de Viel-Castel,	About (Edmond),
Caro,	Lecapre (Ferdinand de),
	Coppée (Frédéric),

M. C. Doucet, Permanent Secretary.

CHAPLAIN WESLEY O. HOLWAY, U. S. Navy, will join at the Boston Navy-yard Jan. 2.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFFE and family are spending the holidays with friends in Hartford, Conn.

PROF. A. N. BROWN, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, visited Philadelphia this week to attend the sessions of the Modern Language Association.

ENSIGN J. M. ELLICOTT, U. S. Navy, was married Dec. 29 at Mare Island, Cal., to Miss Annie Williams, daughter of Capt. C. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps.

LIEUTENANT C. M. PERKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, who has been on leave at Rome, Ga., for some time past, is expected in a few days at Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

THE family of 1st Lieut. T. G. Fillette, U. S. M. C., who has recently joined the Nipisc, will spend the winter at Pensacola, where he was on duty for the past two years.

THE Naval Examining Board completed the examination of Lieuts. Wm. Winder and H. M. Manney and Ensign F. R. Heath, on the 27th inst. All three have since been recommended for promotion.

It is understood that the sentence in the case of Lieut. H. C. Fisher, U. S. M. C., recently tried at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, is dismissal with recommendation to mercy signed by all but one member of the Court. In this event, his punishment will be mitigated, no doubt.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENDERSON, of the Advisory Board, speaks in the highest terms of the skill and ability with which the machinery of the Chicago was managed by Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson and Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Perry and Assistant Engineer C. C. Kieckner. Engineer Henderson states that no small part of the success of that ship was due to the zealous exertion of these officers during her trial trip.

PAY INSPECTOR BILLINGS was in Washington this week. He is passing his six months' sick leave between North Carolina, where he recreates with gun and dogs, and New Jersey where he has property. He is looking well, physically, but his mind is still out of order. He will come up before the retiring board again at the end of his leave, and expects to be retired. His friends think it would be unwise for him to place himself under a heavy mental strain again.

THERE is much anxiety among naval officers as to the final disposition of the cases in the custody of J. Ad. General Remey. One of the cases is that of Capt. Selfridge, which has been held up for several months. The case of Lieut. Taunt also seems to be a difficult one to dispose of. The court-martial that tried him sentenced him to dismissal, but recommended him to the clemency of the executive. The J. Ad. General also has the cases of Paymasters Jordan and Doyle, whose examinations for promotion are delayed on account of an alleged discrepancy in their cash accounts, due, it is thought, to some of their assistants. There is also before the Navy Department the case of Lieut. Fisher, of the Marine Corps, whose trouble grew out of a difference with a superior officer.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON spent a few hours at the Pensacola Navy-yard during his recent bridal tour to Florida and received the usual official courtesies. Nothing in the shape of a ship has been constructed at that yard for a quarter of a century, not since the *Pensacola* and *Seminole* were launched, and nothing is contemplated. The Chief Constructor found two steam launches of the most ancient type there, and had such a dismal experience in one of them that his heart was moved and he has promised to give the handful of courageous spirits who dwell on the brink of that yellow fever shore a new launch that will possess a margin of safety and a Herreshoff boiler. The launch will probably be of wood and be built at the yard.

MR. MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, who 40 years ago went down in the first diving bell employed to prepare the bottom and lay the foundations for the permanent stone wharf at the Pensacola Navy-yard, is still living and on the sunny side of 60. He went there a lad with Mr. James Heron, civil engineer, and worked from 1847 to 1854 when the big stones appeared above water and the structure became an assured success. Mr. Cassidy, who now has the comfortable though responsible position of warden of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, greatly enjoys telling of the "many pleasant days he spent in the bell at the bottom of Pensacola Bay." The coal and iron syndicate that is looking with longing eyes upon the Pensacola Navy-yard, has a keen appreciation of that wharf.

RECENT DEATHS.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER WILLIAM C. MCGOWAN, U. S. Navy, who died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Christmas day, was appointed to the Navy from Mississippi in July, 1870, and was a faithful and efficient officer. His last duty was on the receiving-ship *Minnesota*. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Elizabeth. His father, Capt. John McGowan, U. S. Revenue Marine, who distinguished himself by trying to relieve Fort Sumter with the transport "Star of the West," is now living in his 82d year, and his mother, age 77, is also alive. Paymaster McGowan made a war record of which any young soldier might be proud. He ran away with a New Jersey regiment in 1862, when only 17, but was captured at Washington by his brother, John McGowan, and sent home. He soon escaped again from the parental control and served in a regiment which helped to prevent Lee's first raid into Pennsylvania. In 1868 he joined the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and after being with Wilson, Gibson and Sooy Smith in their raids in the Southwest, fought under Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., in June, 1865, two months after Lee's surrender. In 1868 Gen. Ames, Governor of Mississippi, appointed him sheriff of Panola County, in which position he remained until 1870, when he entered the Navy. Paymaster McGowan never married. One of his sisters is the wife of Commodore Harmony, and another is Mrs. Biddle, wife of Lieut.-Col. James Biddle, of the 5th Cavalry.

BREVET COLONEL WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Lieutenant colonel U. S. Army, retired, a veteran soldier, died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 17. He entered West Point from Maryland in 1827, was graduated in 1831, and promoted to the 5th Infantry, attaining a captaincy in 1845. For his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, Mexican War, he was brevetted major, and lieutenant colonel for Molino del Rey. He served with distinction in the early part of the war, attained the grade of lieutenant colonel, 3d Infantry, in 1862, and was brevetted colonel for his gallantry at the second battle of Bull Run. He was retired Aug. 26, 1863, for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and disease contracted in the line of duty.

CAPTAIN BETHEL M. CUSTER, 24th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Sill, I. T., died, Dec. 23, at the Sanitarium, in Danville, N. Y., of malaria. He was forty-eight years old. Captain Custer served with much credit during the War as an enlisted man of Pennsylvania Volunteers and as an officer of colored troops, and was appointed 2d lieutenant, 38th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1836, transferred to the 24th Infantry in 1860, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1871 and captain in 1880. A few years ago he married Miss Vanderlippe, daughter of Judge Vanderlippe, of Danville.

GOVERNOR JOHN S. MARMADUKE, of Missouri, who died at Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 28th, entered the Military Academy in 1853, was graduated July 1st, 1857, assigned to the Infantry and promoted 2d Lieutenant 7th U. S. Infantry. He served with credit on the frontier until April 17th, 1861, when he resigned and joined the Confederate Army. He rose to the rank of Major-General, and won distinction; was captured in 1864, and until August, 1865, was a prisoner of war. On his release he spent a year in Europe, and then returned to Missouri. He served in succession as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and as a Railroad Commissioner, was a candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1880, but was defeated. In 1884 he was again a candidate and was elected. He had been ailing for some time previous to his death.

PROFESSOR FERDINAND VANDEVYER HAYDEN, M. D., D. C. L., the distinguished scientist and explorer, who died at Philadelphia Dec. 21, served with much distinction during the War as a Surgeon

of Volunteers and Medical Inspector. In the summer of 1865 he resigned and made an expedition to the Upper Missouri in behalf of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in 1866. In 1865 he was elected professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, and held that post until 1872, when he resigned on account of the increased labor in managing the survey.

COLONEL RAPHAEL M. JOHNSON, who died suddenly at Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 27, was employed by the Government from 1857 to 1859 in removing the Seminole Indians from Florida to their present reservation in the Indian country. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Albert Pike. He was familiarly known as Cooche Johnson, a name given him by the Indians when he first settled among them in 1838 as a trader.

WILLIAM CLEVERLY, aged 91, who died Dec. 23, at Wellfleet, Mass., was a veteran of the War of 1812, and the only known survivor of Dartmoor Prison.

MISS FANNIE STONE, daughter of the late General Chas. F. Stone, died Dec. 23, 1887. The funeral took place at Flushing, L. I., Dec. 26.

MR. GILBERT O'NEIL, of New York City, a nephew of the late Medical Director James M. Greene, U. S. N., died Dec. 26.

ELDAD ATWATER, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Mount Pleasant, Pa., Dec. 21, aged 94.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the United States flagship *Pensacola*, Genoa, Italy, Dec. 5, says: "The American squadron arrived here one week ago to-day, the *Pensacola* coming from Piræus, Greece, and the *Quinnebaug* from a cruise among the Greek islands. With the flagship it finished a complete circuit of the Mediterranean, which she commenced to make on the 1st of September, in the course of which 5,000 miles were logged and thirteen ports added to her itinerary of over two years in the Mediterranean sea, and brings to an end her European cruising for a spell. The voyaging from Piræus here had contemplated visitations to Messina, Palermo, and Naples, but the cholera plague having been so bad in lower Italy and Sicily the past season, which, coupled with the more important fact of the ship being under orders for home, prevailed upon Admiral Greer to erase those intermediate cities from his cruising programme and hasten the vessel to Genoa to prepare for her long voyage homeward; hence the *Pensacola* antedates by several weeks the time of her appearance at this place from that originally contemplated. Admiral Greer returned to Smyrna from Constantinople in the *Quinnebaug* Nov. 16, and immediately shifted his flag back to the *Pensacola*. Next day the *Quinnebaug* was despatched on a cruise with orders to join the flagship at Genoa by Dec. 8. The morning of Nov. 20 the *Pensacola* made for Piræus, where she was due the following day, but did not arrive until the 22d, being detained in the archipelago by squally weather, entering the Piræus at 5.30 A. M. The morning of the 23d the *Pensacola* was coaled, and preparations made for sea, and at 1 P. M. she left the harbor. We went out from the Piræus with splendid weather. Calabria was sighted at daylight Nov. 25. The *Quinnebaug* was discovered early in the afternoon of the 26th off our starboard beam, well over towards the shore, standing along the same course as ourselves. She made a signal to us, but the distance was too great to read it, and she was allowed to pursue her way independently of the flagship's actions. Before daylight, Nov. 27, the squadron was off Genoa, and by 7.30 the *Pensacola* had come to at the outer mole in the old harbor. The *Quinnebaug* followed an hour later, taking up a berth on our port beam. Jay Gould's yacht *Atalanta* is moored close on our starboard side. She arrived here from Nice Dec. 2, having on board her proprietor, his wife, two sons, and two daughters, and Mrs. Gould's sister. On Dec. 3 Mr. Gould paid his respects to Admiral Greer, and the following evening the commander-in-chief and Lieut. Merrill, the flag secretary, dined with the Gould family on board the *Atalanta*. Her complement numbers 53 officers and men, and are paid liberal wages. Jay Gould leaves the entire management of the vessel to Captain Shackford, who, it is said, receives a salary of \$4,000 a year. The crew are comfortably quartered, and are uniformed and fed gratis. The *Atalanta's* hull is a model of perfect symmetry, and the whole general appearance of the yacht is of great beauty, surpassing anything we have yet seen among the great numbers of English and other foreign yachts cruising in the Mediterranean. To all our critical old salts she is a mark for praise and admiration. The *Quinnebaug* left Genoa, Dec. 3, for Villefranche, where she will remain until the *Pensacola* arrives there. The tenure of our stay here depends entirely upon the length of time it will take to repair the engine and boilers. We all hope that the work will be completed by Dec. 15, and then the flagship will go to Villefranche and transfer the flag of Rear-Admiral Greer to the *Quinnebaug*. In that case the *Pensacola* will sail for the United States Dec. 20, calling at Gibraltar and Madeira, and will reach Hampton Roads, Virginia, by Feb. 1."

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE following is the official programme for the President's reception on next Monday, Jan. 2: At 11 A. M., the members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. At 11.15 and 11.30 A. M., the Judges, Representatives in Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the judicial officers of the District, ex members of the Cabinet, and ex-Ministers of the United States. At 11.45 A. M., the officers of the Army and Navy. At 12.10 P. M., the Regents and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Civil Service Commissioner, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Postmasters General, the Solicitor General, the Assistant Attorneys General, the heads of the bureaus of the several Departments, and the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. At 12.25 P. M., the Association of Veterans. At 12.40 P. M., reception of citizens, which will terminate at 2 P. M.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

It is now positively known that Speaker Carlisle has Representative Richard W. Townsend, of Illinois, booked for the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Townsend has never had service on the Military Committee or in any other way been connected with military matters in or out of Congress. He has, however, had considerable experience in the House, having served continuously since the 45th Congress, and is considered in many respects a very able man. As a member for several years of the Appropriation Committee he acquired a general knowledge of the workings and needs of the Public Service so that, while he may not have a full acquaintance with the Army, he should have some general idea of its importance and the amount of appropriations for its proper support. Although Gen. Wheeler is somewhat disappointed at not being chosen for the first place on the Committee, he is taking as much interest in Army affairs as ever and will render good service to the Army in another capacity on the Committee as well as on the floor of the House. He is one of the familiar figures at the War Department nowadays. He will be the champion of all good measures that have the support of the Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. Res. 14, Dolph. To appropriate \$40,000 for a three-volume catalogue of the Army Medical Museum.

S. 267, Cole. To donate Fort Brooke Military Reservation to the town of Tampa, Fla., for a park and the public schools.

S. 599, McPherson. In regard to a monumental emblem to commemorate the battle of Trenton, and appropriating \$30,000.

S. 607, Gorman. For the relief of Juliet C. Palmer, widow and administratrix of James C. Palmer, late Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.

S. 633, Gray. Amends Art. 3 of Chap. 354, act of the 45th Congress, to adopt Revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, so as to require on the starboard a green light and 10 ft. above of this a second green light and two red lights on the port side, the forward lights so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and the second or auxiliary safety lights so constructed and screened as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of nine points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from one point on the bow to two points abaft the beam, these lights of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

S. 641, Berry. To appropriate \$25,000 to construct a road from the city of Fayetteville, Ark., to the national cemetery adjacent to said city.

S. 643, Walthall. To construct a road to the national cemetery at Corinth, Miss.

S. 653, Cameron. Provides for five assistant astronomers at the U. S. Naval Observatory, with a salary of \$1,500 for the first three years, \$2,100 during the second three years, and \$2,700 for the third three years; for the fourth three years, and \$3,000 after twelve years of service; the entire service of the present incumbents at the Observatory to be taken into account. Candidates for the original and future vacancies to be subjected to examination, and the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be circulated to the principal observatories, universities, colleges and schools of technology and engineering throughout the United States, at least one month before such examination, a circular announcing the number of vacancies existing, the compensation attached to the position, and the place and date of the examination to be held.

S. 671, Manderson. Authorizes the Secretary of War to sell the military reservation known as Fort Omaha, near the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, and such of the buildings and improvements thereon as cannot be economically removed to the new site herein provided for, and appropriates \$200,000 to purchase suitable grounds of not less than 200 nor more than 600 acres in extent, to be situated within a distance of 10 miles of the limits of said city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, and construct thereon the necessary buildings, with appurtenances, sufficient for a 10-company military post, to be known as Fort Omaha, in accordance with estimates to be prepared by the War Department.

S. 772, Hampton. To purchase and publish in a book for the use of and improvement of the Military Service of the United States, the written manuscript of Prof. O. R. Gleason on the great art of training and educating horses.

S. 888, Hale. Allows Paymaster James E. Tol-free, U. S. Navy, \$4,000, for losses of personal property by the burning of the Windsor House, Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1886.

S. 892, McPherson. That passed assistant and assistant surgeons shall receive annual pay at the rates herein stated after their respective designations: Assistant surgeons, when at sea, \$1,500; on shore duty, \$1,600; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,300.

Passed assistant surgeons, during the first five years after date of appointment, \$2,200; on shore duty, \$2,300; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,600. After five years from such date, when at sea, \$2,400; on shore duty, \$2,500; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,800. After ten years from such date, when at sea, \$2,600; on shore duty, \$2,700; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,900.

Sec. 2. That assistant surgeons shall have the rank of lieutenant, junior grade; and after five years service in the Navy they shall be eligible for promotion. Passed assistant surgeons shall have the rank of lieutenant. Surgeons shall have the rank of lieutenant-commander. And the rank and consideration of the medical officers of the Navy shall be the same as that enjoyed by the medical officers of the Army, in accordance with the laws and regulations now in force.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts, in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

S. 940, Manderson. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Louise H. Canby, the widow of General Edward R. S. Canby, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 in full compensation for the services of her late husband, General Edward R. S. Canby, as custodian and translator of the public archives of California, and for arranging and in part indexing the same.

S. 995, Morgan. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Robley D. Evans and Richard M. Green, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,000, in payment in full of all demands for the past and future use by the Government of the United States of their patented invention for bending metal links in the manufacture of cable and other chains.

S. 1089, McPherson. For the relief of Henrietta M. Sands, widow of the late Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands.

Under the new rules of the House, Representatives are now permitted to present private bills and resolutions through the petition basket instead of

publicly introducing them on regular bill days and waiting for the Speaker to refer them to appropriate committees. Much time is thus saved. Under the new rules 1,170 private measures were presented in the House on the day before adjournment for the recess. A large proportion of these are claims for property lost during the War and for pensions in individual cases to which the general pension laws do not apply. Among the bills thus introduced are the following of interest to the Service:

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 51. To restore and retire Edward Byrne, late a Captain, 10th Cav.

H. R. 17. To reimburse Paym. Wm. M. Maynard, U. S. A., for amount paid by him in liquidation of his accounts, caused by robbery, committed by his clerk, at Prescott, Arizona, in 1878.

H. R. 23. To increase the pension of the widow of Commodore Henry Eagle, to \$30 per month, and granting pensions of \$100 a month to the widows of Gen. Robert Anderson and James B. Ricketts.

H. R. 72. For the relief of W. W. Burns

H. R. 110. Granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to the widow of Major-Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V.

H. R. 124. To settle the accounts of Col. Dan McClure, Assistant Paymaster General.

H. R. 243. To reinstate Stephen O'Connor as 3d Lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, and assign him to the first vacancy occurring in that regiment.

H. R. 244. To restore John F. Lewis to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the Army and place him upon the retired list.

H. R. 321. To restore Comdr. Henry Glass to his original relative position on the Navy list next below Comdr. Edwin M. Sheppard.

H. R. 396, Lodge. To pay to the officers and crew of the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland, who on the 8th of March, 1862, heroically fought the ironclad Merrimac, and finally went down with her colors flying, such a sum as shall be duly found by the said Secretary to have been the actual value of the said ironclad Merrimac and her armament at the date of said action, not exceeding the sum of \$300,000.

Sec. 2. That the sum to be thus distributed shall be in lieu of the bounty provided by Section 4,535, R. S., and shall be distributed in the proportions fixed by law in cases where the capturing or destroying vessel was acting independently of the commanding officer of a fleet, squadron or division.

Sec. 3. That in the case of the death, either before or after the passage of this act, of any person who would be entitled if living to share in its benefits, the sum falling due to such person shall be paid to his widow, if living, and if no widow is living, then to his executor or administrator.

H. R. 409. To appoint 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord, U. S. A., a captain on the retired list.

H. R. 410. To reinstate Capt. Henry F. Brownson on the U. S. Army and retire him.

H. R. 438. For the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. S. Tallapoosa.

H. R. 456. To pay to the widow of Lieut. John F. Stewart, late Co. A, 4th Inf., such sums as the accounting officers of the Treasury shall find to be due Lieut. Stewart for his services in the U. S. Army during the late war.

H. R. 543. To relieve Maj. M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, from the loss of \$3,763, being the amount stolen from him at Chicago, Ill., in 1879.

H. R. 545. To appoint and retire Marcus A. Reno, late major 7th Cavalry, as a major of cavalry, U. S. A.

H. R. 571. To give Wm. Chandler, late a commander, U. S. N., the difference between the pay of commander and lieutenant commander from Sept. 14, 1865, and Dec. 2, 1868.

H. R. 573. To give Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter the pay and compensation of a rear admiral on the retired list from and after the date of his promotion on the retired list to the rank of rear admiral.

H. R. 639. Authorizing Comdr. John W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept a silver pitcher from the government of the U. S. of Columbia for services rendered to that Government.

H. R. 640. To restore Chaplain C. M. Blake, U. S. A., to rank and pay.

H. R. 745. To correct the record of Col. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., so as to make it appear that he was a 1st Lieutenant and aide-de-camp from May 8, 1865, to October 24, 1865.

H. R. 746. Authorizing the President to convene a board of medical officers to inquire into the fact which caused the retirement of Boynton Leach, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

H. R. 804. Relating to the appointment of a Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry.

H. R. 897. For the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell.

H. R. —. To issue a new commission to Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf., to date from Oct. 7, 1871, and thereupon place him on the list of Captains of Infantry, in lineal rank, in the numerical order that his commission under the provisions of the act entitle him to.

H. R. —. To correct the naval record of Egbert Thompson, late a Captain, U. S. N., so that his name shall appear on the active list of commodores from Jan. 5, 1874, until Jan. 3, 1881, the date of his death.

H. R. —. Appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, at Thomaston, Me.

H. R. —. To pension the widow of Benson B. Taylor, late captain U. S. Navy, at the rate of \$50 per month.

H. Res. 4. Referring to the Court of Claims for settlement the claim of Wm. E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use by the Government of his patent metallic sabot.

H. R. —. To reimburse Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., for property lost by fire at Benecia Barracks, Cal., in September last.

PENSION BILLS.

The following bills have been introduced in the Senate: S. 181, granting pensions of \$12 a month to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, without regard to cause of death of pensioner; to commence from date of actual dependence if claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880, otherwise from date of filing or subsequent dependence. S. 373, giving pensioners under a special act the right to prosecute his claim for a pension prior to the date of its passage. S. 573, giving a pension of \$100 a month for loss of both hands. S. 580, increases the pension for deafness to \$30 per month and for loss of sight to \$24. S. 595, gives to each prisoner of war during the Rebellion for a period of sixty days or more \$300 a day for the period of his confinement. S. 516, giving pensioners on account of the loss of a limb arrears from the date of discharge or disability.

H. R. pensions all surviving widows of soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war at the rate of \$12 per month. Senator Hawley has introduced a bill, S. 944, to give a pension of \$60 per month to Elizabeth Goodale Scott, widow of Robert S. Scott, late Lieutenant-Colonel 31st U. S. Art. Mr. Harris to increase the pension of the widow of General Gabriel R. Paul to \$100 a month. Mr. Palmer, S. 949, to give a pension of \$40 a month to the widow of Captain Walter Clifford, late 7th Inf. Mr. Cameron, S. 1006, to pension the widow of Major Clarence Mauch, late 9th Cav. Mr. Beck, S. 1008, to increase the pension of Salie R. Alexander, S. 630, Palmer, allows a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Charles R. Moch, of the Revenue Marine Service.

OFFICERS TO BE RETIRED.

The list of Army officers who have been recommended for retirement by Army retiring boards, and who are awaiting retirement, consisted on Dec. 30 of 35 officers, as follows:

Medical Department.—Major Warren Webster, B. E. Fryer and Wm. S. Tremaine; Captains W. R. Steinmetz, J. W. Buell, J. V. De Haane, Joseph Y. Porter, F. W. Eibrey and Victor Blatt.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, Captain George M. Wheeler, Engrs.; Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Inf.; Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; Captain John W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Captain Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art.; Capt. Wm. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Wm. N. Sage, 11th Inf.; Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, 10th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Roe, 11th Inf.; Capt. Cyrus M. DeLany, 15th Inf.; Capt. Geo. M. Downey, 21st Inf.; Capt. Edw. B. Rhcem, 21st Inf.; Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George L. Converse, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. David J. Gibbon, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Howard, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young, 4th Inf.; 1st Lt. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George K. Spencer, 19th Inf.; 1st Lt. Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf.; 1st Lt. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LIFE ON THE FRONTIERS.

I ENLISTED at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then the Hdqrs. of the 6th Regular Infantry, in November, 1854, remained there that winter, and in the following spring were ordered to Fort Leavenworth. The mail party and passengers, amounting to about thirteen, were massacred en route from Leavenworth to Salt Lake, but not before they killed about fifty-six of the foe—the savage Sioux. Emboldened by their numbers, they sent in an interpreter to General Harney, then commandant at Leavenworth, to come out and fight them. Harney, as usual, sent word back "Tell the red devils I will be out there as soon as possible."

All the troops I could muster were four companies, 6th Inf.; two of the 2d Dragoons; G Battery, 4th Art., mounted, and Co. I, 10th Inf., also mounted. The Sioux occupied a strong natural position named Ash Hollow, with rocky ramparts and natural caves, and numbered about 7,000. On our arrival they sent out a flag of truce and desired to hold a parley, which was granted. Little Thunder, their chief, came into our lines a man of fine physical development, mounted on a splendid black charger. Harney demanded that he surrender the Indians who murdered the mail, which he declined to do. Then, said Harney, tell the son of — that I will give him one minute to get. The Indian wheeled his horse and fled like the wind. Harney ordered the two companies of the 6th held in reserve to fire at him. They did, but did not want to hit him.

Our infantry were then for the first time, armed with Mississippi Yager's rifles, carrying a minnie ball, and when the fighting commenced the place where the first Indian was seen to drop was noted and, after the battle was found to be nine hundred yards. Our line of battle was formed as follows: Two companies of the Sixth as skirmishers, two in reserve, one guarding the supply train, the two companies of the 4th Artillery and 10th Infantry on the flanks, mounted. The two companies, 2d Dragoons, were ordered to make a detour behind a bluff and cut off the Indians' retreat. They did retreat rapidly and were charged upon by the Dragoons; a sergeant of Troop C had his curb chain broken and charged pell-mell into the thick of the Indians. Defending himself valiantly with his sabre he killed seven Indians. There was about 80 Indians killed and about the same number taken prisoners. We wintered at old Fort Pierre, now Montana, in dug-outs and our sufferings were intense. Scurvy was prevalent; every man a victim. Wood had to be hauled by hand in wagons nine miles. The horses and mules subsisted on cotton-wood bark. Four men deserted and Harney sent after them. They were overtaken in a ravine 200 miles distant. Having cast lots, three were eating the raw body of the fourth. Harney pardoned them. The old General is alive yet; so is Albemarle Cady who was Major of the 6th Infantry then, and Gen. Robt. E. Patterson, of Philadelphia, was the 2d Lieutenant.

BEFORE the Naval Advisory Board is finally dissolved it will be necessary to detail a President of the Board for the purpose of legally closing the accounts connected with the construction of the Roach cruisers. This is one of the matters now under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy. It is presumed that a captain will be detailed for this duty, and as there are only four officers of this rank—Capts. Walker, Ramsey, Brees and Wilson—senior to Chief Engineer Henderson, the second member of the Board, the selection will in all probability be made from among them.

SIX officers of our Navy hang their birthday presents on their Christmas trees, having had the good fortune to make their advent into their respective families upon the most joyous day of all the year. These officers are Capt. F. M. Bunce, Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Ensign A. Rogers, Medical Inspector A. Hudson, P. Asst. Surgeon P. Leach, and Chief Engr. A. J. Kinated.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., and family will occupy apartments at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, and remain there for the winter.

THE Korean Embassy which was landed at Yokohama by the Omaha, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 29 on the steamer Oceanic, which is detained in quarantine.

TO FORM A NAVAL RESERVE.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club held a conference at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, to discuss the subject of a national naval reserve. Commo. Canfield introduced ex Senator W. C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, author of the Naval Reserve bill of the last session of Congress, at present a member of the lower House. His plan is to establish an auxiliary cruiser fleet of armed merchantmen, which shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy and enrolled in the naval reserve if they meet the requirements for speed and defense. In return for the vessel's services a bounty of 80 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles sailed shall be paid by the Government. The fleet would be a kind of cavalry of the seas, hovering along the coast and keeping armed vessels in check. Such protection would prove better and more practicable than fortifications. The fleet should be divided into three classes—the artillery reserve, the torpedo corps, and the navigating reserve. Like the volunteer forces on land, they would afford instruction in all three branches, as well as amusement to men who take interest in the sea and pride in their country. Each State would have a governing interest, as with the militia, and ere long the rivers and lakes of the North would float a navy that would give a sense of security there, as well as along the sea coast.

Capt. Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. N., followed with some interesting comments on Mr. Whitthorne's plans, and letters were presented from Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., and the following officers of the Navy: Admiral S. B. Luce, Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, Capt. J. S. Skerrett, Commander Charles L. Huntington, Commander R. D. Evans, Capt. F. M. Bunce, Comdr. M. Sicard, Lieut. D. H. Mahan, Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Capt. J. G. Walker, Commodore J. H. Gillis, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, and Lieut. C. R. Miles.

A NAVAL BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A BILL that will be of great interest to all naval officers, and especially to those of the lower grades, is the Sampson bill which was before the House last year and which will undoubtedly come before it again this year. Last year it went in as a "rider" on an appropriation bill and was ruled out on a point of order, but this year it is believed that it will meet with better success. In substance its object is to do away with the two years' cruise, now a part of the course of the cadets at the Academy, fill all the vacancies with cadets at the end of the four years' course, and honorably discharge those who are not taken into the Service. Its other provisions are of minor importance.

In support of the bill there are many sound and judicious arguments, while against it there are few or none to urge. To some it would seem that cadets just leaving the Academy, many of them being under 20 years of age, are too young to be commissioned as full fledged officers.

Before taking a second thought this would appear to be an objection of no little moment, but it must be remembered that the positions now filled by cadets on their two years' cruise, or, as they are commonly known, midshipmen, would still have to be filled, and since that is the case it matters little whether they are filled by officers acting as midshipmen or as ensigns.

But it does matter in another way. As now arranged twice the number of men that are taken in the Service from each class go on the two years' cruise and at the end of that time are discharged.

They are paid \$1,050 per year, which, multiplied by two, and then by 15, (or, as is sometimes the case, more), makes a sum which is not to be despised, but which is thrown away in unnecessary expense, since it benefits neither the Government nor the cadets, and it is a decided injury to the latter: that is, that portion that does not get into the Service, are forced to take positions in civil life.

Their salaries are spent in luxurious living, or at any rate with extravagance and recklessness, and the \$1,000 they receive at the end of the cruise is but a paltry exchange for two years, we may say, of the best part of their life, or at any rate at a time when two years if well spent are of the greatest advantage, and if mispent may wreck a whole life.

The benefit that would be derived from foreign voyages is very little, for all who have had the experience will testify that from a cruise on our own coast little is gained from foreign travel, and that little could in no wise repay a young man even for the energy that two years at sea would take out of him, and for the lethargy it is likely to produce.

To those that were taken in the Service it would be an advantage in exactly the opposite way. They would sooner become identified with their profession, and feeling themselves commissioned officers they would naturally take a greater pride in it, and there would be much more of that *esprit de corps* that is so lacking in the Service. As it now is the midshipmen on board our cruisers are beyond the boat duty, etc., which they perform, practically a nuisance, and in many cases their duties are performed by watch officers for them, they regarding it as less trouble to do it themselves than to have the trouble of making a midshipman do it.

This is partly, because they think their duties menial, or at least it would appear so; but more because many of them have but little hope of getting in the Service, and take correspondingly little interest in a work that will never be of any benefit to them.

Since then the pay of a midshipman and an ensign are nearly the same, why should twice the number of midshipmen be kept to perform duties that would be better filled by half the number of ensigns?

Besides all of the class that graduates are sent to different stations so far and some year, and at the end of a two years' cruise all are ordered home again for final examination.

There is connected with this no end of expense, not to speak of the great trouble and annoyance, all of which would be avoided were the vacancies immediately filled, and the few getting into the Service sent to their regular stations.

As a standard to bring out the officer-like qualities of the cadets, the two years' cruise is of little use.

Scarcely ever does the final examination change

the order of standing appreciably from that fixed by the academic course.

Of course there are exceptions, but so few are they and far between that the two years' service at sea could not be regarded as an opportunity to bring out the officer-like qualities of the cadet, or as an opportunity for the best men to rise to the top. The passage of the bill would also do away with that great inconvenience and annoyance on board ship commonly known as the stowage mess, which has of late become a subject of great complaint from officers on many of our ships. If, then, there are so many advantages to be gained from the bill, why cannot it be passed?

If it were a measure introduced for the benefit of a few of either side, or as a scheme to work to the disadvantage of Uncle Sam, then somebody might oppose it. But on the face of it, it is a measure that is best for the Government, because it is cheapest, best for those who are to get in the Navy, and best for those who are not.

Exactly the system advocated is in vogue at West Point, except that there all are taken into the Service: what is wanted in the Navy is to take into the Service those required to fill the vacancies, and discharge the others, upon the same terms that they are now discharged at the end of their two years at sea.

It is thought that the bill will be supported by Naval officers generally, and being the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and sanctioned by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, there is little reason to believe that it will meet such a fate as was visited upon it last year.

Last year it was regarded with disfavor by nearly all the cadets, but now it is understood that they hold entirely different opinions this year, and their influence, whatever it may be, will be a point in favor of the bill.

JUNIOR.

ARMED YACHTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

SIR: The suggestions as to the advisability of arming yachts with a light gun or two before proceeding to distant lands, to ensure their safety against piratical attacks, give point to the question raised by a former commodore of the Royal Club as to whether our yachts could not be utilized in combination with the mercantile marine for "scouting" in time of war. The yachtsmen of the Empire are said to number from 4,000 to 6,000, the larger proportion being prime seamen; and the training of these men to arms (or to keeping up their gunnery) by means of a light gun or two of simple pattern which would stand exposure to salt water, etc., without injury, would tend to strengthen the union between the yacht and the mercantile and royal services. It would also tend to increase the patriotic spirit which is now animating the Thames watermen, dock laborers, and coast population of the Kingdom, who are already enrolling themselves for the defence of our harbors, estuaries, and coast. There can be little question that were the mercantile seamen of the United Kingdom and Colonies to be enrolled as a national defence force, the links of the chain which binds our widely extended Empire together would be greatly strengthened at a very small cost. The cost would be small because, unlike shore volunteers, who have to be called away from their employment for drill, etc., the crews of vessels can be instructed in gunnery while following their usual avocations, and be always ready for action, and hence our fine mercantile steam fleet provides us with the means of uniting our distant possessions with the mother country, and of giving us the maritime power we need as a great commercial nation.

I am, etc., ROBT. A. E. SCOTT, Rear Admiral.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy-yard have been resumed since the return of Comdr. McCalla with the *Enterprise*. Pay Inspector Stevenson sent on Dec. 27 a written request that the witness Canfield be recalled that he might cross-examine him further. To this it was replied that the court were of the opinion that the Pay Inspector had been given full opportunity to cross-examine Canfield on both of the occasions that he was on the stand. Canfield would not be called again except for the purpose of making corrections to his testimony already given, or unless Stevenson could make it appear to the satisfaction of the court that his further examination was material to the inquiry. They add: "Any representation or statement which you wish to make in relation to the above matter must be made in person, as, while the court recognizes your right to be present during the investigation to cross-examine witnesses, and to offer such evidence as you may desire, it is not permissible that you should, while absenting yourself from the sittings of the court, in any manner interfere or attempt to interfere with its proceedings."

The witness Canfield further testified that Stevenson called him into his office on one occasion, and said that Carpenter Ward was liable to make trouble for him (Stevenson) about the lumber which he said Stevenson had taken from the yard. Stevenson had said: "A man will make a fool of himself sometime in his life, and this is the time I have done it. I propose to get a bill from some contractor that will clear that up, though." Witness said Mr. Stevenson was quite nervous, and was greatly surprised when he heard this statement, and could only account for Mr. Stevenson speaking to him about it from the fact that Stevenson supposed that Carpenter Ward had already told witness of the lumber transaction. Witness understood that Mr. Stevenson took the lumber to build a fence around his house at East New York. In reference to the contradictions between his own testimony regarding the boilers and that of the witness Le-winske, Canfield said he was confused at the time. Auctioneer Thomas A. Kerrigan, who conducted the sale of Aug. 30, at which the alleged irregularities are charged to have been committed, swore that he sold four boilers for \$400 on Aug. 30 to a man named Gibson. He identified his own signature as attached to a schedule of articles sold in the Department of Construction, in which the boilers were duly set forth as sold to Gibson for \$400. The auctioneer's signature, however (again identified by him), was also found to be attached to a bill

of sale of articles in the Engineer's Department, among which the same four boilers were noted as having been sold to one Driscoll for \$400.

"Then those boilers were sold twice?" asked Judge Advocate Lemly. But Kerrigan persisted that he had only sold one set of boilers, and those to Gibson. How the same boilers appeared again over his signature certifying to the goods sold from another department he was not able to explain or even understand.

Paymaster Blamm testified to the condition of material in the Equipment Department. "It was very difficult," witness said, "to obtain any information about the department from those connected with it. Nothing could be ascertained from the books."

Civil Engineer Aperson testified that some of the iron taken away from the yard was fine bar iron, as good as new. Some of it, but very little, had been returned to the yard.

In the course of the investigation it appeared that nearly all the officers at the heads of bureaus were absent from the sales, and Judge Advocate Lemly produced a circular which was dated at the Navy Department, Aug. 5, last, giving instructions for the conduct of the sales. This circular was handed to several of these officers by Mr. Lemly, who put the following question to each of them: "Have you ever seen this circular or a copy of it, or had its contents made known to you?"

None of them knew anything about the circular. "Would you have considered it your duty to be present at the sales if you had been acquainted with the contents of the circular?"

Each one of the officers questioned replied in the affirmative.

(From the Nebraska State Journal.)

AN ABLE SPEAKER.

"ARE all the arrangements for the banquet made?" "Very nearly; but we haven't selected a man to respond to the third toast yet." "Snipeworthy would be a good man." "Snipeworthy? Why, he can't make a speech. Whenever he tries it he breaks down in the first sentence and subsides." "Well, that is the reason why I suggest his name. He's the kind of a speaker to have at a banquet."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An inspection of the *Hand book of Volapük*, by Chas. E. Sprague, soon reveals two of the leading sources of the degree of success achieved by Volapük in the direction of condensation and simplicity. In the first place it deals primarily with ideas and thoughts, and has but one word for one idea, so avoiding synonyms; next, having selected a root syllable, a definite series of prefixes and affixes makes it noun or verb, and shows also person, number, gender, case, mood, tense, and so on, as well as adjectival or adverbial modifications, so setting whole phrases into words, and all formed by a few rules. Thus *rag* is King and *regon* to reign, *pon* is punishment and *ponit* repentance; *pus* is language and *pidon* is to speak; *not* is world and *volapük* world-language. Then there are other simplifications. There are no articles. The plural is invariably formed by adding *a*. There are case endings, as in Latin, and very simple ones, invariably the first three vowels, *a, e, i*, for the genitive, dative and accusative, as *fel, felid; fela, feli, feli*. The root words are selected arbitrarily from all languages, yet with rare judgment. The necessary vocabulary is astonishingly small, and could be made even more compact by leaving the reader to form his own modifications of root-words and ideas. A beautifully compiled grammar, one of the best, the reader realizing at once and so clearly its explanations.

In a paper which has just been reprinted from the "Transactions" of the New York Academy of Sciences, Prof. J. S. Newberry maintains that the decorative ideas expressed in the monuments of the ancient inhabitants of Central America have a close resemblance to the carvings executed by the Indians of the North-western coast of America, and by the people of the Pacific Islands. "Hence," says Mr. Newberry, "I am inclined to believe, as has been suggested by Baldwin, that the seeds of this ancient civilization were brought from the East Indian Archipelago from island to island across the Pacific, and that finally reaching our continent, and prevented by the great and continuous chain of the Cordilleras from further eastward migration, it slowly spread southward to Chili, and northward to our Western Territories."

REVENUE MARINE.

The cutter *Grant*, which left New York Thursday last week, in search of the lost raft of logs, returned Monday night. Capt. Davis reports an uneventful but rather disagreeable trip.

Captain M. A. Healy, of the revenue cutter *Bear*, reports his vessel as in an exceedingly leaky condition, and he thinks that \$10,000 will have to be spent on the hull before the craft will be fit to go to sea. Captain Healy says that she is rotten. She was bought only a few years ago for \$175,000, and when she went on the Greer *Beiler* Expedition, she was said to be the staunchest craft which ever went to the Arctic. Since then \$30,000 has been spent on her, and now she is leaking. A investigation into the whole transaction, beginning with the purchase, will be made by the special agents of the Treasury Department.—San Francisco Post.

The board appointed to examine officers for promotion has been dissolved.

The steamer *Dexter*, Capt. L. N. Stodder commd., reports locating in Long Island Sound a sunken vessel with topmast showing some 30 feet above high water mark, right in the track of the Sound steamers. The bearings (mag.) are Falknes Island, N. E. by E. N. E., Bradford Reef Beacon, N. W. by N. The vessel lies in 15 fathoms of water about five miles from the Thimble Island, north shore of the Sound.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Kansas Commandery, to be held at Leavenworth, Jan. 4, Capt. F. Seoville and Lieut. A. B. Mills, U. S. V., will be balloted for. The membership of the commandery is now 148, and it is in a prosperous condition.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held at Willard's, Jan. 4, the following will be balloted for: Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Col. J. F. Dwight, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Roddey, U. S. N.; Capt. O. H. Ross, U. S. V.; Lt. J. E. Mason, U. S. V.; J. P. Fildes, U. S. V.; G. Helen and J. G. Parinson, a paper will be read at this meeting by companion L. P. Williams entitled "My Escape from Libby Prison."

SECRETARY ENDICOTT, Adjutant General Drum and Capt. Taylor have returned to Washington from the recent inspection of the Fort Leavenworth military prison. The Secretary, on the return trip, stopped two days at his home in Salem, Mass., arriving at Washington and resuming his official duties on Dec. 29th.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Dec. 23, 1887.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, par. 2651 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
 2651. *Engineer Corps*.—A silver turreted castle.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
 J. C. KELTON, A. Adj't. Gen.

CIRCULAR 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 16, 1887.

Invites attention to existing orders, which require that pack animals, their equipment and the packers shall remain at all times in charge and control of the commander of the troops to which they pertain for care, exercise, drill and service, the same as when in the field.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., is announced as Chief Q. M. Dept. Mo., relieving Major James Gillis, Q. M. (G. O. 25, Dec. 21, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. James W. Pope, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as commandant of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., who, at his own request, is relieved. Capt. Blunt will repair to Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of post quartermaster at that station (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 185, Dec. 14, D. Columbia.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James A. Egan, San Francisco, will report for duty to the C. O. of the post recently established at Highwood, Lake County, Ill. (S. O. Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Crawford, will grant a furlough for four months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas J. Higgins (S. O. 133, Dec. 19, Dept. Mo.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, Fort Du Chene (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Major Thos. Wilson, C. S., is relieved as a member of the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

The new quarters for a commissary sergeant at Governor's Island being completed, they are assigned to the commissary sergeant on duty at Fort Columbus (S. O. 275, Dec. 23, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Dec. 31, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and at the Ord. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Dep't Paymr. At Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, by Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Supply, Elliott, Lyon, Crawford, Lewis, and Post near Denver, by Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, Dept. Mo.)

Medical Department.

Upon arrival of Surg. P. J. A. Cleary for duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister will proceed to Fort Lowell and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 135, Dec. 20, Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report for duty. Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewell, to take effect on arrival at Fort Selden of A. A. Surg. Frick (S. O. 133, Dec. 14, D. Arizona.)

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney is relieved from temporary duty at the post near Denver, and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 132, Dec. 16, Dept. Mo.)

The leave for one month granted A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewell is extended one month (S. O. 82, Dec. 17, Div. Pacific.)

Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor, will proceed to St. Louis, and inspect the medical purveying depot at that place (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Major D. L. Huntington, surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco, and report as witness before the retiring board, in the case of Capt. W. E. Hofman, 9th Inf. (S. O. 134, Dec. 16, D. Arizona.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. George McC. Derby, C. E. (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months and twenty-three days, to commence in February, 1888, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E. (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

In addition to his present duties, 1st Lieut. James C. Sandford, C. E., will temporarily relieve 1st Lieut. George McC. Derby, C. E., of the works of River and Harbor Improvement under his charge (S. O. 90, Dec. 27, C. E.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Brant C. Hammond will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Fort Douglas, Utah Ty. (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and G, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, Fort Custer, is extended seven days (S. O. 129, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. G. H. Macdonald (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, Dept. M.)

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will transfer to Fort Assiniboine, for use of Troop F, four portable arm-racks, for carbines and revolvers (S. O. 129, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

Capt. Thomas Garvey will return from Fort Keogh, M. T., to his proper station, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 130, Dec. 22, D. Dak.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. F. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and L. San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for thirteen days is granted 2d Lieut. E. S. Robins (S. O. 133, Dec. 22, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., D. F. H. J. and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. E. and L. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.

Adj't. J. B. Erwin, Sergts. F. C. Gurney and B. Shiele, and Trump. C. B. White, G. and Pvt. T. Storrie, M. have qualified as sharpshooters.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A. F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Edwin V. Sumner is detailed member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A. C. and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Koehler (S. O. 133, Dec. 19, Dept. M.)

Capt. J. B. Kerr, 1st Sergt. J. C. Gallagher, Sergt. A. von Nyvenheim, Corpl. G. Rembold, and Pvt. E. D. Coram, K. have qualified as sharpshooters.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A. C. D. F. and H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; K. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G. Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I. B. and M. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Forts Canby and Stevens (S. O. 184, Dec. 12, D. Columbia.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., C. F. J. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; E and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M. Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E. Ft. Da Chasse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted will proceed from Fort Du Chene to Fort Douglas and report, in arrest, to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 129, Dec. 19, D. Platte.)

A Crawford, Neb., despatch, of Dec. 26, says: "William Stance, color sergeant, 9th Cav., was shot dead from ambush last night while on his way to Fort Robinson. As he was a very strict disciplinarian, it is believed he was killed by one of his own men. He stood high in the esteem of his superiors and wore a medal awarded by Congress for bravery in rescuing children from Indians."

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E. F. K. and L. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and B. San Carlos, A. T.; C and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.; I. Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Leighton Finley (S. O. 133, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. S. L. Woodward (S. O. 135, Dec. 20, D. Ariz.)

Capt. John T. Morrison, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A. C. D. F. I. L. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E and H. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. 1, and will report to his battery commander for duty (S. O. 97, Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., G. and L. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M. Jackson Bks., Ia.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Frank B. Hamilton is further extended twenty days (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 276, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E. F. I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Jan. 3, is granted 2d Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 277, Dec. 28, Div. A.)

Private Patrick O'Loughlin, Light Bat. F, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as private (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., A. D. I. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; F and G. Banica Bks., Cal.; O and E. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H. Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. T. H. Wilson (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, Dept. M.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Meade, M. T.; C and E. Ft. Custer, M. T.

Sergt. George P. Davis and Privts. Alexander S. McMurtry and Bert Sigrist, Co. A, and Oscar Schroeder and Henry Fromm, Co. G, Fort Shaw, are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William F. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C. D. E. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. J. L. Sehon (S. O. 133, Dec. 19, Dept. M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H. and I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. and G. Ft. Douglas, Utah; E. Salt Lake City, Utah; F and K. Highwood, Lake County, Ill.

2d Lieut. C. E. Dentler is appointed recruiting

officer at Camp at Highwood, Ill. (S. O. 133, Dec. 19, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 29, is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, Dept. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., H. I. and K. Whipple Bks., A. T.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E. San Diego Bks., Cal.; C. Ft. Apache, A. T.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F. San Carlos, A. T.; G. Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Pvt. W. L. Hatcher, I, has qualified as sharpshooter.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D. Ft. Selden, N. M.; H. San Carlos, A. T.

1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, N. M., and will take charge of all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, Adj't. (S. O. 135, Dec. 20, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Patrick McCormick, Co. D (S. O. 133, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. J. A. Perry and Pvt. C. Scripture, D. and Sergt. C. Dwyer, G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, D. T.; F. Ft. Bennett, D. T.; E. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 130, Dec. 22, D. Dak.)

Julius Fauerbach, formerly quartermaster-sergeant, 12th U. S. Infantry, and who after discharge was discovered to have altered vouchers, raised checks, etc., pertaining to the office of the Post Quartermaster, was arrested in New York City a few days ago while working in a piano warehouse.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdgrs., D. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James Foranance (S. O. 134, Dec. 16, D. Ariz.)

Privts. M. Butley and J. J. La Velle, E; Sergt. E. C. Berry, G; Lieut. J. B. Goe, Sergt. J. A. Evans, Corpl. T. Lippincott, and Pvt. G. S. Mansfield, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Townsend, W. T., for which 2d Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 185, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles B. Western, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 186, Dec. 14, D. Columbia.)

Leave for seven days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. J. E. Quentin, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 187, Dec. 17, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Fambina, D. T.

Leave for thirteen days is granted 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, Dept. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. F. G. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler will report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice as assistant in the preparation of the rifle range at the post of San Antonio (S. O. 146, Dec. 21, D. Tex.)

Pvt. Henry Goldsmith, Co. B, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs., B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E. Denver, Colo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D. Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. F. I. and K. Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Pvt. N. A. Way, Co. E, has qualified as sharpshooter.

Sergt. Thomas Donovan, Co. E, dropped dead a few days ago in front of his company quarters at Fort Marcy, N. M. Death was due to paralysis of the heart.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F. Ft. Elliott, Tex.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A. D. H. and K. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G. Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, to take effect about Jan. 15 (S. O. 129, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 24, 1887

RETIREMENT.

Captain John T. Morrison, 10th Cavalry, December 23, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes.)

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chapman (retired), died December 17, 1887, at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Captain Bethel M. Custer, 24th Infantry, died December 22, 1887, at Dansville, New York.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Wilbur P. Graff, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet Donald W. Kellogg, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 27. Detail: Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf.; Capt. Albert D. King, 3d Cav.; Capt. William Fitzgibbon Carter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander McC. Guard, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Francis H. French, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 146, Dec. 21, D. Tex.).

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Dec. 29. Detail: Major Samuel Ovenshine, Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay and S. A. Dyer and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1888. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, and James C. Bush, 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews and John D. Milley, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

At Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 3, 1888. Detail: Major George W. Baird, Pay Dept.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 277, Dec. 28, Div. A.).

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 4, 1888. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paym.; Major Frank Meacham, Surg.; Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Capt. Thomas Britton and Stephen Baker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe and Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 129, Dec. 19, D. Platte.).

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1888. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush, Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, Ira Quinby, and Leon A. Matile, 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Pierce M. B. Travis, and Josias A. Emery, 2d Lieut. C. W. Penrose, Robert L. Hirst, Bertram T. Clayton, and William Weigel, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Adjt., 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 278, Dec. 29, Div. A.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 3. Detail: Major Alex. C. M. Pennington, Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Frank H. Nye, C. S., and Wm. A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; Henry H. Ludlow, 4d Art.; C. M. Weaver, 2d Art., and Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkite, 4th Art.; Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art., and Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziare, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 278, Div. A., Dec. 29.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Grant, A. T., to report upon the qualifications of Corp. William C. Reed, Troop F, 10th Cav., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergt. Detail: Major Anson Mills, Capt. T. C. Lebo, and 2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav. (S. O. 194, Dec. 16, D. Ariz.).

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Col. Eliza I. Baily, Major Robert H. White, and Capt. John J. Cochran, will meet at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30, for the examination of such officers who may be ordered before it by the Department Commander (S. O. 97, Dec. 13, D. Cal.).

Engineer Battalion.—Private John Little, whose case we noted last week as having committed a petty theft in Philadelphia, thinking by that method to get discharged from service, has been returned to Willet's Point for such disposition as the military authorities may decide upon.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Information has reached Nogales that a detachment of Mexican troops, under the command of Captain Enciso, recently attacked a party of Yaqui Indians who were preparing a raid at a place called Laguna del Paris. The fight lasted three hours, was a desperate one, and the Indians had to be charged many times before they would give up their stronghold. A Remington rifle belt, with cartridges, was found by the side of a dead Indian.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

General Greely has the matter of the establishment of a signal station at Jupiter Inlet, on the east coast of Florida well under way. A line of telegraph has been nearly completed to that point from Titusville, where the commercial lines of telegraph terminated, and the signal station will be opened on or about Jan. 1.

The officers and men at Fort Mackinac are instructing and at the same amusing themselves this winter by the study of telegraphy, and lines have been run all round the garrison.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Lander Mountaineer, having announced the probable abandonment of Fort Washakie, the Cheyenne Leader says: "A mass meeting of the people of Central and Northwestern Wyoming will be held at Lander Jan. 7, to publicly protest against the abandonment of the fort. It is difficult to perceive how posts like Washakie, by which Indian reservation are overlooked and guarded, can be altogether abandoned, unless the Indians are at the same time removed to other reservations."

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The success of the Army Co-operative Fire Association is encouraging to its promoters. The first certificate was issued in March of the present year, and the association now numbers 243 members.

The Kansas City Times, advertising to the visit last week of the Prison Commission, Secretary Endicott, Gen. Drum, and Col. Barr, accompanied by Capt. D. M. Taylor, says: "Upon the arrival of the distinguished officers a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the light battery. In the afternoon Gen. Merritt tendered a reception to the Secretary of War to give the officers at the post an opportunity to meet the distinguished gentleman and those accompanying him. The Secretary was the guest of Gen. Merritt, Gen. Drum of Col. Rucker, Col. Barr of Col. Blunt, and Capt. Taylor of Col. Page.

The post chapel was a brilliant scene Christmas Eve. Santa Claus paid his annual visit, and was right royally received by 200 little folks with ringing carols. A splendid Christmas tree completely filled the chancel. Chaplain Barry presided, and was ably assisted by an efficient staff of workers. Mrs. McCook presided at the organ and led the singing of the carols. Everybody was happy and the evening will not soon be forgotten.

Major Burton gave a card party to a number of friends Thursday, which proved a very enjoyable affair. Lieut. Turner, adjutant 18th Inf., is expected from Hays, to assign recruits for the regiment, who have arrived from Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

DECEMBER 29, 1887.

THE Christmas celebration of the Post School for Soldiers' Children was held last Friday evening in the Catholic Chapel, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The program included songs by the school, recitations by Mary Kenzie, Rosa Rogers, Katie Farrell, John Treacy, Charles Renaud, Jeannie Treacy, Harry Wray, Katie Kelly; a dialogue by Adele Marquart and Lizzie Medlar, and a song "Juana." Trio, by Katie Kelly, Katie Farrell, Fannie Schenard. After the program was finished a large flag on one corner of the platform was drawn aside, revealing a very large and beautiful Christmas tree. At the sight of it the children gave a shout of admiration. The presents were next distributed by Mrs. Sharp, assisted by several of the ladies who had taken part in preparing the celebration. The larger children were each given a book, an orange and a corncup; the small girls received dolls and the small boys sleds instead of books. The subscribers to the fund, and especially the ladies who took so much trouble, certainly felt amply repaid at the sight of so many happy children.

On Saturday afternoon there were two funerals here. Private Moore, of the Cavalry Detachment, and a son of Serat Doyle, now on the retired list, was buried. Young Doyle had served one term as a drummer and was, after his discharge, an employee in the New York Post Office.

Christmas was quietly observed at this place. All duty was suspended on Monday, Dec. 28. Sliding on the toboggan by officers, and coasting and skating by cadets, were about the only amusements. The toboggan slide is in splendid condition, and fast time is made.

On Tuesday evening we had another officers' hop, with Lieut. Townsend as manager. It was well attended, and lasted until 2 o'clock next morning. There were a number of strangers present. Lieut. and Mrs. Guilfoyle received a very hearty welcome. The bride, who used to visit here as Miss Susan Lane, is well acquainted with most of our garrison. As soon as the bridal pair entered the room, they were surrounded by their friends, eager to offer congratulations. Mrs. V. K. Hart, widow of the late Col. V. K. Hart, 5th Cav.; Miss Hatch, daughter of General Hatch, 5th Cav.; Mrs. Fitch, of Omaha, came with Lieut. and Mrs. Guilfoyle. General Hatch was also expected, but remained in New York. Miss Milligan, Miss Cole, Miss Mason, Miss De Zang, Miss Bonesteel, Lieut. Foote, 4th Art., and Mr. Howard, of Chicago, completed the list of visitors.

New Year's calls will be made on Monday, the 3d. It is not yet known what ladies are to receive, but it is probable that there will be four or five open houses, where most of the ladies of the post can be found.

The cadet hop Saturday evening promises to be well attended. About 35 cadets were given Christmas leaves of absence from Friday till Monday. Those who were entitled to the favor, but who did not use it, can have five days next summer between the close of the annual examination and July 4.

Representative Holmes, of the 10th District of Iowa, has designated Louis Ray Burgess, of Boone, Iowa, and Burr Williams, of Esterville, Iowa, as candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

DEC. 19, 1887.

We all dreaded the terrible cold of Fort Sully, but up to date, with one night's exception, the weather has been mild compared with Madison Barracks; the snow does not cover the grass, though the river is frozen over. For an isolated frontier post this is a very good one. We seldom see a citizen; and never see an Indian at it. Our duties are the regular garrison routine. To break the terrible monotony of such a life the ladies instituted weekly re-unions, at which every officer and lady attends. The evening is passed in social games and entertaining conversation, ending up with a supper, cigars, but no wines or liquors.

The officers and ladies from Ft. Bennett and the Cheyenne Indian Agency, frequently attend. We sometimes surprise the bachelor officers by unexpectedly all dropping in on them, on such occasions the ladies bringing refreshments with them. All at this post are in harmony, and we endeavor to keep it so. The Department Inspector did not report us as perfect, and we fall far below many other posts in target practice.

We now have four new sets of men's quarters (two just finished) and the men will have a house-warming party in them on the 23d, which will be a grand affair, the markets of Chicago, St. Paul and Pierre being drawn on to supply the supper, on which no expense has been spared.

The officers' quarters look well from the outside, but they are rotten old shells. Wind cannot be kept from whistling through them. New quarters are required. A new ten thousand dollar hospital has been authorized. It will be built in the spring.

We are boring in the flat for good water. Have tried several places without success.

The produce from the gardens left by the Eleventh would have been good, if they had not been so much raided before our arrival.

Outside of the men's new quarters, we have no modern improvements. Water hauled about two miles from river. Oh! for the luxury of our Madison Barracks water-works, bath rooms, etc. Our conveniences here are very primitive.

G.M.A.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

DECEMBER 16, 1887.

PREPARATIONS are being made on all sides to duly celebrate the coming Christmas here. Hunting parties have been organized and our ambitious marksmen, of whom we boast a goodly proportion, are scouring the adjacent country in search of game. In view of the large amount of game expected the boys were liberally provided with ammunition, and transportation wherewith to haul in the trophies of their prowess.

The work of construction still goes bravely on, several of the companies changed to the new quarters during the past week.

Lieut. R. H. Wilson, 8th Inf., has temporarily succeeded Lieut. Taylor, 9th Cav., as A. A. Q. M., and efficiently and diligently carries forward the work of his predecessor. Lt. Taylor departed on leave on Dec. 8. Lieut. John P. Guilfoyle, Adjutant 9th Cavalry and Post Adjutant, availed himself of leave of absence on Dec. 9, being succeeded as Post Adjutant by Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf., who also performs the duties of Post Commissary and Judge-Advocate of a General Court-Martial. C. J. Stevens, 8th Cav., temporarily performs the duties of Regimental Adjutant. Gen. Edward Hatch departed on Dec. 9, Major A. B. Burt, 8th Inf., assuming command of the post.

Our little community has heretofore presented that appearance of social apathy sometimes described as dead-alive, the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year were from each other only in duration. A commodious edifice to stir the stagnant waters has, however, been recently made in the proposed establishment of a gymnasium for the benefit of the enlisted men of the command. One of the old barrack buildings will probably be utilized for this purpose and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to spend the long winter evenings otherwise than perusing the thrilling and intensely interesting narratives (if contained in that little "Official Record" of the "Confederate Army," which, by the way, threatens, like Macbeth's ghastly line, "to stretch out till the crack of doom." We remember yet the looks of pleased anticipation that met on the countenances of the eager readers one night

in the post library as the librarian cheerfully announced the arrival of "new books," and producing a bulky package proceeded amid silent interest to unfold it. Many were the surmises indulged: was it Zola's latest or Haggard's; or, perhaps, one of Capt. King's delightful stories of frontier life. No, it was none of these, and as the librarian silently drew forth and held up "Series 1, Vol. 17, Part 2d, Correspondence, etc.," there was silence that could be felt, "only that and nothing more."

Whenever the weather permits the work of construction is being rapidly pushed forward in the way of laying piping and providing water facilities for the post, and ere long we shall possess one of the most substantial and comfortable posts on the frontier.

Under the efficient leadership of our Chief Musician, Oechale, the Regimental Band has rapidly improved. Our Teutonic friends have also organized a local "Sängerbund," from which great things are expected in the choral line.

A.F.H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ADAMS, R. I.

We have heard a quantum sufficit of the grumbling and growling through the daily papers of the class of men who are continually inmates of the guard house. If our condition is as lamentable as these men attempt to portray, we should at once make a movement toward alleviating it; but by a far different method. Criticism and casting ridicule is not the road to improvement. In my experience I have noticed that the men who are continually harping on the gross injustice shown in the decisions of courts-martial are, as a rule, a class of men whose intellectual abilities are far below the average. They seem to have an idea that to be tried by court-martial means certain conviction, whether they are guilty or not. Instead of attempting a defense they mentally grumble at their own ignorance and allow the evidence to be confined to the prosecution. And as members of the court are bound by oath to determine the guilt of the accused, according to the evidence given, they must necessarily find for the prosecution. This, no doubt, is the reason of the existing prejudice against courts-martial by a certain class. Personally I have but little fault to find with my present situation. My only grievance is that the enlisted men in many localities are compelled to perform an entirely unnecessary amount of menial labor, which tends to demoralize discipline, breed discontent, and above all, to occupy the time that should be devoted to drill. I do not mean that the men should be exempt from all work, for a soldier, like a child, if left to amuse himself soon gets into mischief. But work should be of a military nature wholly, as noticed in the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Dec. 8, where enlisted men had just completed a handsome new "mess hall." Building mess halls will perhaps do very well in some branches of the Service, but not in all. In my experience of over four years in the 4th Artillery, I have yet to hear a man grumble on account of too much drill, and at times we have had a great deal of it. Another cause for discontent is the manner by which the inner man is satisfied. The Government ration is not only sufficient if properly managed, and the discontent is solely on account of improper management. In the issue of the JOURNAL above referred to, I noticed the menu on Thanksgiving Day. Now is it fair that an annual dinner should be advertised and offered to the public as an example of the food? If press correspondents wish to learn just what the soldier's fare is, they should be given a bill of fare for the whole week or none at all.

ONE OF THE "WAIFS."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Dec. 24, says:

The post theatre has been enlarged. The leave of Major Boyle expires Jan. 11. Lieut. Sparrow's Feb. 21.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan gave a party Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, in honor of Lieut. Duncan's sister, Miss Duncan, of Washington City. There were present General and Mrs. Morrow, Colonel Stone, Major and Mrs. Downey, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Lieut. and Mrs. Parke, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. Brooke, Lieut. Farmer, etc.

OMAHA, NEB.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Dec. 24, says:

Capt. Clark has gone to Ft. Leavenworth Indian Agency, Dakota. Lieut. Wilkins has gone to Des Moines, Ia., to spend the holidays. Mrs. Willard, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Wilkins. Mr. Floyd, of Chicago, was visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson Sunday. Lieut. Wilson and Martin came up from Fort Leavenworth to spend Christmas. Lieut. Wittich, 21st Inf., of Fort DeChesne, arrived Dec. 15, and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Haskin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering gave a seven table progressive euchre party last Saturday evening. Miss Nellie Kinzie and Lieut. Townsend won the first prizes, and Miss Annie Kolb and Lieut. Sarson won the "booties." A very pleasant social hop was given at the hall on Monday evening last.

A toboggan slide is being built. Capt. Ames is chief architect and engineer of the slide, and hopes to have it ready for the first snow.

Chaplain Nave holds services at the garrison Sunday evenings. He delivered a lecture on the "Eastern Question" Dec. 22, which was very instructive. The Chaplain has organized a Chatauqua circle among the enlisted men, and hopes soon to institute one among the officers.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Dec. 29, 1887.]

HOW TO SETTLE AN OLD QUARREL.

THERE is a dreadful rumor from Washington to the effect that there is to be a new war between the line and staff in the Navy. We had thought that these line and staff differences had been settled long since, but it seems not.

The way to arrange the line and staff quarrels is to have neither line nor staff. The doctor should be a special functionary attached to the ship, held in special honor, with no rank, but a consideration from his colleagues above all rank. Paymasters should be assigned for the cruise as quartermasters and commissaries are assigned to regiments for campaigns, as Grant and Sheridan were assigned before they became commanders. Marine officers should be assigned for a cruise—if the marines as an organization are of value, which is open to debate. The engineers should be selected in the same way. All paymasters, marines and engineers—should come from the same naval school and have identical commissions and rank. No officer should ever take the deck who could not run the engines, nor run the engines who cannot take the deck. There is no reason why the same officer should not through detail be marine officer, paymaster and engineer before he commands. Nor will he command with any less dignity and ability because he has watched the engines for one cruise or paraded his guard of marines during another.

This would put an end to the sentimental alienation between the line and the staff. There are no better men in the world than are to be found in these two branches of the naval service. They should be bound together, as could readily be done, and made one branch.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. C.—Your action seems to have been quite proper under the circumstances.

Subscriber.—The next vacancies for West Point in Virginia are the 7th and 10th Districts.

W. P.—The 7th and 10th Districts of Virginia are vacant for West Point. There are no Maryland vacancies.

R. M.—Lieut. O. I. Straub, 1st Artillery, is stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Lieut. W. H. Wassell, 9th Infantry, at San Carlos, Ariz., but has lately been on leave at Pittsburg, Pa.

W. G. N.—Your attention is called to the standing notice at the head of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, p. 444, with reference to communications not accompanied by the names of the writers.

B. O. B.—We are not yet prepared to advocate compulsory retirement for enlisted men, believing the present law to be a beneficial one, as well for the man as for the Service. Therefore we reiterate "let well enough alone."

Lex.—There is nothing definite as yet as to a vacancy in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. Should there happen a vacancy for a Major and Judge Advocate it is our impression one of the present Acting Judge Advocates of the Army would get it.

C. asks: What procedure is necessary for a Notary Public to obtain payment for administering affidavits on official business for the Government? **Ans.**—Hand in your bill to the post disbursing officer. He will prepare the necessary vouchers and attend to the payment.

Ordinance asks: 1. Can an enlisted man get a copy of the Army Register by applying direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army? **Ans.**—It is not customary, nor, indeed, proper, for enlisted men to apply direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army for anything. Of course, there are exceptional cases. If you are in a company ask your company commander to procure you a copy.

2. Is the rank of a sergeant of ordinance the same as ordinance sergeant? **Ans.**—No. A sergeant of ordinance ranks no higher than a sergeant of the line, but he gets more pay.

C. P. D. asks: 1. How many officers are there now in the Revenue Marine? **Ans.**—The law provides for one captain, one 1st, one 2d, and one 3d lieutenant, one engineer for each vessel, and the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to provide a greater number if he thinks it necessary. There were in the Service Jan. 1, 1887, thirty-six captains, 36 1st and 35 2nd lieutenants, 20 3rd lieutenants, 13 cadets, 25 chief engineers, 20 1st and 27 2nd asst. engineers. The number of vessels was 40.

2. Who has the appointing power for the same? **Ans.**—The Secretary of the Treasury.

3. Are the rank and pay the same as in the Navy? **Ans.**—No. Captains have \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; 1st lieutenants and chief engineers, \$1,500 to \$1,800; 2d lieutenants and 1st asst. engineers, \$1,200 to \$1,500; 3d lieutenants and 2d asst. engineers, \$900 to \$1,200. They have also one Navy ration a day when on duty.

4. What offices in the Navy are now open to appointees from civil life? **Ans.**—Officers of the Medical and Pay Corps, chaplains, naval constructors, civil engineers.

B. M. G. asks: In ordering arms with the sword should the point be directly to the front or between the feet? In Lieut. Reed's Infantry Tactics (third edition), the point is shown directly to the front, which brings the hand naturally to the right, as shown in the cut. The Tactics say back of the hand up, which naturally brings the point between the feet, in which position it is ready for the next command, "Parade rest." To demonstrate this take a sword and execute present arms, and after the second motion with the back of the hand down, turn the hand so the back will be up and you will see that the point naturally comes between the feet. Or execute the order from a carry with the point directly to the front, back of the hand up, and then with the point between the feet, and see which is the easier way. **Ans.**—The point should be directly to the front. This is essential to obtain uniformity of position. Regulation swords are of uniform length, but those who carry them vary greatly in stature, and a tall man cannot place the point between his feet while at "order arms," and it would be still more impossible for some of those worthy but corpulent officers, who have not seen their toes for years. The hand should be in force, and in this respect the plate in Lieut. Reed's book is at variance with the text.

BIRTHDAYS IN THE SERVICE.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

Born.	Retires.
C. H. Loring, Chief Engineer.....	Dec. 20, 1898.
S. L. Breese, Captain.....	" 20, 1831. 1893
A. J. Kiersted, Chief Engineer.....	" 20, 1832. 1894
F. McQuirey, Commander.....	" 20, 1834. 1896
F. M. Bunce, Captain.....	" 20, 1836. 1898
A. Hudson, Medical Inspector.....	" 20, 1837. 1899
E. Dewey, Captain.....	" 20, 1837. 1900
F. H. Swan, Pay Inspector.....	" 20, 1841. 1904
C. Crawford, P. Asst. Engineer.....	" 20, 1841. 1905
G. W. Sumner, Commander.....	" 31, 1841. 1906
L. G. Billings, Pay Inspector.....	" 27, 1842. 1904
S. W. Terry, Commander.....	" 28, 1842. 1904
J. C. Kafer, P. Asst. Engineer.....	" 27, 1842. 1904
H. N. Munsey, Lieut. Commander.....	" 27, 1844. 1906
E. T. Jasper, Lieutenant.....	" 27, 1846. 1908
C. T. Force.....	" 29, 1846. 1908
J. D. J. Kelley.....	" 23, 1847. 1909
N. H. Niles.....	" 27, 1847. 1909
D. Kennedy.....	" 28, 1847. 1909
D. O. Lewis, P. Asst. Surgeon.....	" 30, 1848. 1910
R. P. Rodgers, Lieutenant.....	" 30, 1849. 1911
R. C. Persons, Surgeon.....	" 18, 1850. 1912
W. R. King, P. Asst. Engineer.....	" 20, 1852. 1914
W. N. Little, P. Asst. Engineer.....	" 31, 1852. 1914
P. Leach, P. Asst. Surgeon.....	" 25, 1855. 1917
H. T. Mayo, Lieutenant, jr. grade.....	" 28, 1856. 1918
A. J. Rogers, Ensign.....	" 25, 1859. 1921
H. H. James, Ensign.....	" 19, 1863. 1925
T. O. Fawcett, Sailmaker.....	" 31, 1862. 1894
T. E. Wilson, Gunner.....	" 25, 1862. 1894
J. S. Sinclair, Boatwain.....	" 23, 1870. 1920
W. W. Richardson, Carpenter.....	" 23, 1870. 1920
E. W. Craig, Carpenter.....	" 23, 1870. 1922
L. J. Gulick, 1st Lieut., M. Corps.....	" 31, 1849. 1913

LET US HAVE THE SASH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I am sure one has a word to say for the sash in your last number. He is right and expresses the sentiments of every regimental officer I ever heard of on the subject who had had experience with it. The old regulation sash of crimson silk net "to be worn by all regimental officers in full dress, and by officers of the day, according to the old fashion, should be revived. Every body has had, and has, just the same difficulty in knowing who is the officer of the day, set forth by your correspondent. Besides, it would give to the uniform a much needed cheerful, bright bit of color.

JUNIPER.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns. At Norfolk, Va. Put out of commission Dec. 23, and her crew transferred to the Franklin.

OSSIPEK, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, waiting for supplies. Will leave Norfolk soon for a cruise in West Indies. Will sail soon after the departure of the Yantic.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York. Rear Admiral Luce has ordered that the vessels of the squadron rendezvous at Hampton Roads May 1.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Norfolk, Va. Ordered to visit a number of the Windward Islands, call at different ports along the Spanish Main, and then sail for Aspinwall.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Bresson. At Montevideo, Dec. 15.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

European Station—R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Left the roadstead at Villefranche Dec. 21 for the U. S. Arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 23.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, Dec. 20, where she probably spent Christmas.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from Honolulu for Samoa and Tonga Islands, Oct. 2.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama Nov. 15.

IRROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Sailed from Callao Nov. 6 for San Francisco. Ordered to stop at Topolo Bampo, to protect the interests of Americans residing there.

JUNATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from Paita, Peru, Nov. 10, via Acapulco, Mazatlan, and Topolo Bampo, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chile.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu Nov. 4.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Dec. 1.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from Nainaiue, B. C., Nov. 23 for Sitka.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Was at Honolulu Oct. 23.

Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (t), address, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 1 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Arrived at Kobe Nov. 2. Probably spend the winter visiting the principal Chinese ports.

ESSEX, 1 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 17, for Caroline Islands. Would be heard from next at Manila. Latest advice from the station are that the Essex has probably reached the Caroline Islands.

MARION, 1 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Expected to sail from Panama, December 13, for Honolulu, via Corinto, Nicaragua, San Jose de Guatemala and Acapulco, en route to the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY, 1 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama Japan, Oct. 21.

OMAHA, 1 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 26. Was to leave there as soon as relieved by the Palos, and proceed to Panama.

PALOS, 1 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Left Kobe, Nov. 14, bound for Chemulpo, via Nagasaki. She will relieve the Omdah, and probably remain in Korean waters during the entire winter.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station K, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard. She will make a tour of the world. She will go by way of the Mediterranean.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickins. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York. Anchored off Ellis Island, Dec. 24, taking in powder. Will receive orders to make a tour of the world. Will make the trip by way of the Straits of Magellan.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 7.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard. It is expected that the Trenton will leave New York Jan. 1, 1888, for Panama as flagship of the Pacific Station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALIS, 8 guns, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk, Va.

The iron-clad Ajax, Catehill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Suotara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea till about June, 1888.

Haftford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Lifeboat Board has recommended that the Norton Lifeboat be sent to one of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, to be tested in comparison with one of the lifeboats now used by the U. S. Navy.

COMMANDER McALLA has forwarded to the Navy Department a report of his discovery of the debris of the mammoth raft which recently got adrift from the steamer Miranda. He is of the opinion that the floating logs are not dangerous to navigation. The discovery was made between longitude 68° 10' and 69° and latitude 39° 53' and 39° 10'.

It is supposed that the yacht Maria, of New York, which sailed on Saturday, Dec. 24, ostensibly in search of hidden treasure off the Belize Honduras coast, was loaded with guns and ammunition consigned to the revolutionary forces in Honduras, and was fitted out at the expense of Marco Aurelio de Soto, ex President of that Republic, in New York.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN recently visited the shipyard of Cramp and Sons and reports that work on the war vessels is progressing satisfactorily. While he was there the ways were being put under Gunboat No. 1, preparatory to launching it. This of course does not mean that the vessel is soon to be completed. The mere outside shell will be floated in order to make room for the building of the New-ark; the interior finishing will require many months to complete.

A BOARD, composed of Capt. F. M. Bunce, Comdr. E. White and Lieut. Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, has been ordered to report to Admiral Gherardi as to the proper charge for docking the Chicago in the Erie Basin. The price was at so much per ton, and the question is what ton was referred to, her displacement or her tonnage capacity. The difference between the two is considerable, as the displacement method of calculating, the one chosen by the docking parties, exceeds the other by 60 per cent., and some thousand dollars or more are in the balance.

THE newspaper reports concerning the construction of the 6,000-ton vessels are not altogether correct. The Department vessel at New York is well under way, and advertisements for material are being published. The workmen at New York understand their business. It is the Barrow ship that is destined to give the Department trouble. None of the workmen at the Norfolk Navy-yard are qualified to construct a vessel of such size. Three or four of the master workmen are now undergoing instruction at Cramp's shipyard. It seems to be doubtful whether the keel of the vessel will be laid within a year.

It is reported at the Navy Department unofficially that the damage done the Atlanta on the occasion of her contact with the rocks was far more serious than at first supposed. An officer who has just returned to Washington from New York states that her bulkhead is sprung, and he thinks some of her frames as well. The steel plates on the bottom were badly damaged and many of them will have to be replaced. These repairs, together with a new hull r., will cost a tidy sum. It has been ascertained that it will be unnecessary for the Richmond to go into dry dock, and it is likely that the Atlanta will go in immediately after the tug Fortune is provided with a new rudder.

The Indian Government has ordered seven first-class torpedo-boats to be built in England.

The *Suvarata*, which has been on the docks at Portsmouth, N. H., being refitted with new boilers, will be ready for her sea trial by the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WINN has written to the Navy Department asking that the little foundry at Key West, Fla., be rehabilitated for the purpose of repairs to ships in cases of emergency.

The bills for the fifth and sixth payments on the steel cruiser (the *Baltimore*) and gunboat No. 1, respectively, now building at Cramp's yards, Chester, Pa., were passed on by the Department on Thursday.

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made with the new dry dock to be built at the New York Navy-yard and no less than four hundred men are at the present time employed by the contractors, and a great part of the earth being excavated at present is being distributed about the yard, the many low places being filled up and so deprived of their malarial evolving powers. One of the results of this filling up process, will be, it is hoped, an increased healthfulness among the families resident in the yard. It is the declared intention of the Simpsons to carry the work on to completion without a halt on account of the season.

The action of the Navy Department upon the application of the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore for the first payment on Gunboat No. 2 is expected to be announced shortly. The president of the company, Mr. Maister, was at the Department on Wednesday and seemed confident that he would get his first payment as well as an extension of the time for the completion of the vessel. Naval officers are of the opinion that the making of a payment on the boat would be equivalent to waiving the right to exact the contract penalty. Constructor Gatewood, who has had the supervision of the work on this gunboat is dangerously ill in Washington and Constructor Varney will be ordered to look after its construction.

The steamship *Oceanic*, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, Dec. 28, says that the U. S. man-of-war *Omaha* has reached Nagasaki, Japan, having on board the Korean Embassy accredited to the United States, the despatch of which the Chinese government recently prohibited, just as they were on the point of leaving. Whether the Chinese eventually gave way in the matter, or whether the Koreans left in spite of threats that China would declare war if her injunctions were disregarded is not settled. On the way down the *Omaha* met a squadron of Chinese men-of-war bound to Chemulpo, but whether on a peaceful mission or to support China's authority over Korea was, of course, not known. The Korean flag was hoisted on the *Omaha* as they passed. The embassy, consisting of two high officials and their attendants, and Dr. H. N. Allen as foreign secretary, proceeded to Yokohama.

The steamer *Mariposa*, at San Francisco, Dec. 25, brings advices from Samoa to Nov. 14. The whole plan of foreign interference, as represented by the German plan of operations, is steadily raising a strong opposition. The arrival of the United States man-of-war *Adams* on Oct. 19 was the occasion of much rejoicing to many in Apia. Men were not permitted to leave the ship, because of the presence of the German guards and sentries along the beach, and the possibility of a conflict taking place. Soon after the *Adams's* arrival, a number of natives under Aai, the fighting chief, visited the vessel and after inspection the Samoans assembled on the upper deck and held a dance. The correspondent states that the Germans have expressed their annoyance at this circumstance, and the natives have been virtually prohibited from giving any more such entertainments. A collision is reported to have taken place between American sailors and a German officer in the street. The officer jostled a sailor who knocked him down.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. W. THOMSON, U. S. N., is temporarily at Chester engaged in the adjustment of the Advisory Board accounts with the assignees of the Roach Company in preparation for the final settlement should the *Chicago* be accepted by the Government. Mr. Thomson expresses himself as well pleased at the results of the trials of the *Chicago*, and is assured that much of the success attained during the recent tests is due to the modifications in the low pressure valves recommended by him some months since. During the absence of Chief Engr. Thomson from New York, the only engineer officer on duty on the *Chicago* is P. A. Engr. Perry. This officer will probably remain attached to the ship in deference to a request to that effect from Chief Engr. Thomson. The other officers attached to the vessel are Capt. H. B. Robeson, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, J. J. Hunker, and H. T. Monahan. Carpenter H. M. Griffiths. Steam is kept up in one of the auxiliary boilers for the purpose of warming the ship, prevention of freezing pipes, etc. The ship lies a long distance from the yard. Before work is begun on her masts and rigging she will probably be brought to the yard.

ACCORDING to Mr. Stallibrass, the history of deep-sea sounding might almost be said to date from the time of the first Atlantic cable scheme in 1858, but proper attention had not been given to the subject until quite recently. The work of surveying with a view to ascertaining the configuration of the ocean bed previous to laying a submarine cable was of vital importance. Between Cadiz and Teneriffe alone, a distance of about 700 miles, 673 soundings were taken on one expedition, resulting in the discovery of two banks, two coral patches, and four other shoal spots. Some of the inclines near these banks were remarkable for their steepness. On the east side of one of these the bottom fell precipitously for 450 ft. On a sounding taken by the *Dacia* during her survey of the Seine bank, a precipice of 1,800 ft. was found. A map of the mouth of the Congo showed a most remarkable submarine gully, the contour lines of which were drawn from 202 soundings, many of these having been taken at intervals of less than one mile. In the mouth of this remarkable river a depth of no less than 1,452 ft. was found. The Thames in a similar locality giving only about 40 ft. The gully was distinctly traced 100 miles out

ADVISES from Norfolk, Va., of Dec. 28th, state that Commodore George Brown, Commandant of the Navy-yard, has received the official sailing orders for the U. S. steamers *Ossipee* and *Yantic* from Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, and will soon sail. The corvette *Yantic* will be the first of the two vessels to leave the Navy-yard. The *Yantic*, Commander O. P. Heyerman, will visit a number of the Windward Islands, call at different ports along the Spanish Main, and then sail for Aspinwall. Here the *Yantic* is expected to remain until the arrival of the corvette *Ossipee*, Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, which will sail from Norfolk soon after the departure of the *Yantic*. The *Galena*, Commander C. M. Chester, has been put out of commission, and her crew have been transferred to the receiving ship *Franklin*, where they will remain until the vessel has been thoroughly overhauled. The *Galena* will be at the yard for about three months. Admiral Luce has ordered that all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron shall rendezvous at Hampton Roads not later than the first of May, after completing their winter cruise in the West Indies.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 19.—Ensign Ernest Wilkinson, to duty in the Hydrographic Office Jan. 2.

Ensign John H. Shipley, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Dec. 21.—Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, to the Boston Navy-yard Jan. 2.

Dec. 27.—Ensign Henry S. Chase, to the Naval Observatory Jan. 14.

Paymaster Frank H. Hinman, to the Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 16.

Assistant Paymaster James S. Phillips, to the Palos Jan. 20.

Dec. 28.—Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, to the Minnesota.

Assistant Engineer Chas. C. Kleckner, to examination for promotion.

Detached.

Dec. 27.—Lieutenant Aaron Ward, from the *Monongahela* on her arrival at Payta, Peru, and ordered to return home.

Ensign Robt. E. Coontz, from the Bureau of Navigation Dec. 31 and ordered to the *Pinta*.

Naval Cadet M. L. Bristol, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Yantic*.

P. A. Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the marine rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster H. C. Machette, from the Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 16 and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, from the Palos and ordered to return home.

Sailmaker Saml. H. Boutwell, from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Trenton Jan. 3.

Dec. 28.—Assistant Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, from the ironclads at League Island, Philadelphia, to relieve Assistant Constructor Gatewood of the supervision of the construction of gunboat No. 2, at Baltimore.

Ensign John M. Poyer, from the *Saratoga* Jan. 4 and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, as member of the Medical Examining Board, Dec. 31, and ordered to Norfolk Hospital.

Medical Inspector M. Bradley, from the Norfolk Hospital and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector John H. Clark, from duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Medical Examining Board, Washington, Dec. 31.

Assistant Engineer Harry Hall, from duty under Chief Engineer Potts and ordered to duty in connection with machinery of new cruisers.

Assistant Engineer John H. Baker, from St. John's College to Coast Survey duty.

Dec. 29.—Lieutenant F. F. Fletcher and Ensign A. A. Ackerman, from ordnance instruction, Washington Navy-yard, D. C., to ordnance duty same yard.

Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton, from Chester, Pa., to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Jan. 2.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending Dec. 14, 1887:

Patrick Lanningan, landsman, died Dec. 8, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Walker, boatswain, died Dec. 5, 1887, at Valjejo, Cal.

Dec. 28.—Wm. C. McGowan, passed assistant paymaster, died Dec. 25, 1887, at his home in Elizabeth, N. J.

MARINE CORPS.

Dec. 22.—Captain F. H. Harrington, detached from the Richmond and granted sick leave of absence upon report of medical survey for three months from Dec. 23.

1st Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, detached from the *Saratoga* at Norfolk, Va., and will remain at his home to await the action of the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the Retiring Board before which he recently appeared.

Dec. 23.—2d Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, the unexpired portion of the sick leave of absence granted for three months from Oct. 22, 1887, revoked, and will proceed by rail to Mare Island, Cal., and report to the commandant of the Navy-yard for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Dec. 24.—Captain G. C. Reid is granted leave for one week from Dec. 27.

Major A. S. Nicholson is ordered to inspect the marines at Norfolk, Va.

Dec. 27.—1st Lieutenant S. Mercer is granted leave for two weeks from Dec. 30.

Dec. 28.—Major A. S. Nicholson is ordered to inspect marines at Annapolis.

THE report of the recent trial of the Norton lifeboat at the Washington Navy-yard recommends that the boat be sent to one of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron to be tested, in comparison with one of the life-boats now in use, as to its adaptability to the requirements of the Service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Dec. 28, 1887.

ABOUT forty-four cadets availed themselves of the Superintendent's order concerning leave of absence and visited friends and relatives in New York, Washington and Baltimore. All returned to duty safely on Monday evening. The cadets seem to be highly elated over their absence and only sorry that it could not be prolonged. A large number expect to go away at the end of the present week.

A very pleasant hop was the one given by the cadets on Christmas eve. The gymnasium was decorated tastefully, as usual, and the evening was well spent by all present. The band, under the leadership of Mr. Zimmerman, was a noticeable feature. The new leader has only had control for three months, but the band seems like a new one; it now plays with much more spirit than formerly, and Mr. Zimmerman deserves credit for the success he is meeting with. Not many visitors attended the hop, but the floor was always filled, and additions would have crowded it. Mrs. Comdr. Schouler and Cadet Bassett, of the First Class, received.

An informal hop was held in the gymnasium on Monday afternoon. It was well attended.

The week has been rather a weary one for those cadets who have not been away. Liberty to visit the city of Annapolis is not much of a treat, unless the release from discipline for a few hours be comforting. All the week express wagons have been rattling down the main road leaving boxes from home for the different cadets. Doubtless some enjoyment has come from the contents of the boxes, but one would hardly believe that the entire cadet corps could consume the amount that has been left at the building during the week. The examinations have been completed, and are said to have been very severe as a whole. A large number will be unsatisfactory for the month of December. During January the classes will review the term's work and prepare for the semi-annual examinations. No examination will be given at the end of the month, as the semi-annual takes its place.

A recent order changes the custom of having the leading men in each study march the sections to recitation and return. Now the senior cadet officer or petty officer will take charge and be responsible.

Mrs. Capt. Bartlett, of the Marine Corps, gave a tea to her friends on Monday evening of this week. She held a reception on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Lieut. Miles, who has been sick for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to receive medical treatment in the city of Baltimore, and is improving rapidly.

Comdr. Hoff, U. S. N., his wife and daughter, spent several days in the city with their son, Cadet Hoff, of the 2d class.

Mr. Very, a brother of Lieut. Comdr. Very, has been spending the holidays with his brother on the U. S. S. *Santee*.

Capt. Kellogg, U. S. A., spent Saturday and Sunday with his son, Cadet Kellogg, of the 4th class.

Miss Kittie Farmer, daughter of Chief Engr. Farmer, and Miss Caswell, daughter of Pay Inspector Caswell, are spending the holidays in the yard.

JANE WAGNER BRISBIN, wife of General James S. Brisbin, Colonel 9th Cavalry, died Dec. 13, after a brief sickness of a pulmonary nature, at Fort McKinney, Wyo. Mrs. Brisbin, who was a daughter of David M. Wagner, a Pennsylvania merchant, was born at Bellefonte, Penn., on March 16, 1816. At the age of 16 she was married to James S. Brisbin, then a second lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons. During the war she was occasionally with her husband at the front. Since his first assignment to duty on the plains she has been with him constantly. She was a woman of great personal attractions, of strong character and remarkable energy. Her sympathies and her charity were widely extended, and as a wife and mother she was peculiarly helpful and efficient. The funeral was conducted at Fort McKinney and the remains were temporarily buried near by. Mrs. Brisbin bore her husband ten children seven of whom survive her.

INFORMATION is wanted of family or friends of Captain Hoagland, Co. D, 12th Regiment, killed at Fredericksburg; of Lieut. E. M. Fisher, 12th Regiment, of Galner's Mills; of Lieut. Warren Chamberlain, killed at Manassas; Captain Woods, killed by bayonet wound leading charge of Co. D, 12th Regiment; Sergeant Company D (Hoagland's), 12th Militia consolidated with 12th Volunteers. Address "Old Guard Association," 12th Regiment Armory, New York City.

MR. LLOYD PHENIX's beautiful schooner *Intrepid* has excited a good deal of admiration in the various French and Italian ports at which she has touched during her recent cruise in the Mediterranean. The *Intrepid* sailed from Genoa, Dec. 20, for the Grecian Archipelago and the Bosphorus. The steam yachts *Alta* and *Atlanta* are also in Turkish waters.

It was stated at the New York Yacht Club, on Dec. 26th, that information had been received by private correspondence that a challenge for the Cup is on its way over from Mr. John Jamison, of the *Irex*, through the Royal St. George or Royal Irish Yacht Clubs. The yacht is to be a cutter of 85 to 90 ft. water-line.

At a meeting of vessel owners held at Cleveland, O., Dec. 29, representing a very large proportion of the vast tonnage of the Great Lakes, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving Senator Whitthorne's bill to establish a Naval Reserve on the lakes.

THE St. Augustine (Fla.) Yacht Club has presented to Mr. Edward Burgess a handsome silver pitcher. The pitcher was forwarded to Mr. Burgess from Tiffany's on Nov. 24th, and took Mr. Burgess by surprise. A purse of \$10,000 has been made up for him in New York.

THE Italians and the Abyssinians are getting down to their work. At last accounts from Massowah, King John of Abyssinia was advancing upon that place by rapid stages. He has under his command three bodies of troops. The first column is marching via Antalo and Alarab, the second by way of Adowah, while the route of the third column is unknown.

ALTHOUGH G. O. 161, Oct., 1887, alludes to the probability of the 6.298 bullet being adopted, yet we believe that up to this moment nothing has been definitely decided. But it may be suspected that the 0.310 will eventually be the bullet of the future, as it has given the best results. The powder question is now engaging the attention of the Committee, and on this the size of the cartridge will largely depend. Experiments are being made with a new description of compressed powder, which so far has given highly satisfactory results.

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ARMYNAVY.

1887.

For the Army this has essentially been a year of
progress in discipline and instruction. Small arms
target practice has been conducted with the usual
vigor. Major-General Schofield has given the forts
on the Atlantic coast a good shaking up in the
matter of heavy artillery practice and is now only
hampered in the execution of a thorough course by
the lack of suitable material. Major General Terry
and his Department Commanders in the Division
of the Missouri have given close attention to the
instruction of the Cavalry and Infantry, and Major
General Howard has made a strong presentation of
the condition of the defenses of the Pacific
Coast. We have watched and discussed these
and other matters with much interest, and
are glad to record the fact that the day of favoritism
and deference of the public to the private interests
has almost, if not altogether, passed, and that
"duty and nothing but duty," is now the watch
word throughout the Service. Several beneficent
regulations have been established during the year;
a Hospital Corps, a much needed addition to the
non-combatant force, has been authorized by law;
promotion has been judiciously accelerated as much
as possible, and several other innovations have been
made, all tending to higher efficiency. The casualty
list has been large, and several eminent names have
been erased by death from the register. Among
them we note Julian McAllister, Thomas Duncan,
Wm. H. Wood, Wm. B. Hazen, N. B. McLaughlen,
W. P. Chambliss, Robert N. Scott, D. M. Vance,
A. J. Alexander, A. M. Randol, Henry F. Clarke,
Geo. P. Andrews, W. McK. Dunn, C. R. Layton, J.
B. Ricketts, Samuel Woods, Pitcairn Morrison, C.
C. Raw, Wm. Myers, Randolph B. Marcy, Wm.
H. Emory, and Wm. Chapman.

For the Navy the retrospect of the year is on the
whole not unfavorable. Three of the four Roach
cruisers are in commission, five protected cruisers
of large size, four gunboats, including the dynamite
cruiser and one torpedo boat are in course of con-
struction, and the two armorclads will doubtless
soon be begun. There are thus 17 sea going vessels
in all, of which 15 will be completed by Jan. 1, 1890.
It is sincerely to be hoped that the armament will
not be so long delayed as has been the case with
the Roach ships, of which the *Dolphin* is the only

one complete for duty. Defects in the *Atlanta's*
gun carriages still remain to be made good. The
Boston is still waiting for some of her guns, and
the *Chicago* is not yet in commission. The con-
tract for the construction of a pneumatic carriage,
together with steering and turret gear for the *Ter-
ror*, marks an advance in the appliances for hand-
ling heavy guns. If the company should be as suc-
cessful as they were with the carriage at Sandy
Hook they will deserve the thanks of the Service.
Among the most important events of the year have
been the closing of the contracts with the Bethle-
hem company for the necessary steel for armor and
guns, that with the Hotchkiss company for the
manufacture of their guns in this country and the
consolidation of the purchases for the whole Service
under the Paymaster General. Considerable fric-
tion has been developed by this latter move, as
might have been expected; but doubtless by the
expiration of another year the Navy will be edu-
cated to the new order of things and matters will
be running so smoothly that people will wonder why
any opposition was made to the system.

The Ensigns and the Cadet Engineers are no
nearer the accomplishments of their designs and
their just claims than they were two years ago,
but both classes have good hopes that they will
succeed in their endeavors. The provision in the
Appropriation bill as reported in the House, by
which the course at Annapolis was to be reduced to
four years, was ruled out on a point of order. It
is to be hoped that this time it will be introduced
as a separate measure and passed. The subject of
a naval reserve has attracted much attention
among the yachtmen and seafaring population of
our seaboard cities, and a decided sentiment in its
favor has been manifested. Mr. Whitthorne,
who introduced a bill for the formation of such a
body last year, is now in the House, where he will
again bring it forward.

The North Atlantic Squadron has been engaged
in the performance of better and more varied work
than has ever been heretofore attempted, and too
much praise can not be awarded to Rear Admiral
Luce and the officers and men under his command,
for the energy which has been displayed by them
in carrying out the extensive programme adopted.
The Decoration Day parade and the display at the
Centennial of the Constitution at Philadelphia,
gave an opportunity to the fleet to show its force
on shore in one of the phases of the sailor's varied
life. Their reception was an enthusiastic and grati-
fying one, and has no doubt served to brace up
both officers and men with the feeling that they are
sometimes appreciated.

By no means an unimportant event has been the
ceding by the Hawaiian Government of the harbor
of Pearl River for use as a coaling station, an object
long desired and much needed by us; doubtless ap-
propriations for its occupation and maintenance
will soon follow.

The appointment of a new Chief of Engineering
during the hot season, was a surprise to the general-
ity of officers; with this exception, the force of
the Department remains about the same. The terms
of two bureau chiefs will expire during the coming
year, that of Surgeon-General Gunnell in March
and of Commander Schley in September.

The mortuary list of the Navy for the year in-
cludes the names of Admirals Craven, Greene, and
Nicholson, Commodores Truxtun and Greer, Cap-
tains Lull and Johnson, Commander Wm. Gibson,
Lieutenant Danenhower, Medical Directors Wilson,
Hunter, and Thornley, Chief Engineers Hunt,
Snyder, Nicoll, and W. D. Smith, and Chaplain
Beugless.

THE large number of casualties among the com-
missioned force of the Army during the past month
has materially increased the prospects of the non-
commissioned officers who are anxiously awaiting
the announcement of their nominations to the
Senate for 3d lieutenants. There have not only
been sufficient casualties to provide for the promo-
tion of the last of the surplus graduates, but the
month closes with nine vacancies besides, with
three more in prospect for January. Seven of the
existing vacancies are in the infantry arm, one in
the cavalry, and one in the artillery. It will thus
be seen that there are enough vacancies to permit

the appointment of all the successful non-commissioned officer candidates at once, and it is expected that they will all be nominated to the Senate very soon after Congress reassembles.

RECORD OF THE ENGLISH TORIES.

In view of the interest felt in the contest for independence now waging in Ireland, against the despotic measures of the present British Cabinet, it is well to consider what manner of man is now at the head of that Cabinet, and the character of those with whom he has been all his life politically allied, and whose opinions he shares. No one will deny that the question of the reconciliation of the Irish people to a government which has done its best for several hundred years to ruin Irish manufactures, degrade the national character, fill the homes of Ireland with poverty, its jails with political prisoners, and its gallows and graves with the bodies of martyred patriots, demands for its settlement the ablest intellects, the calmest judgments, and the wisest and clearest powers of forecast. Let us see whether in their capacity to read, during the Rebellion, the future of the United States, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, living and dead, afford any sufficient ground for claiming to be qualified to handle the Irish question. Let it be remembered that the gentlemen to be named and quoted were bound, as is now universally confessed, by every national and moral obligation, not to give us physical aid—we should have rejected that—but, at least to feel and show a friendly sympathy in the struggles of their younger cousins in America; above all, to refrain from casting the smallest stumbling block, either by word or deed, in their path towards victory and the vindication of human rights. Whether they observed this self-evident principle of conduct, let the following extracts from the pages of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates say.

May 28, 1861.—Mr. Bernal Osborne, in discussing the Civil War, said:

If this were the proper time, I could point to outrages committed by the militia (sic) of New York in one of the Southern States occupied by them, where the general commanding, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order of the day, threatening to put a slave into every man's house to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by Gen. Butler.

March 7, 1862.—Mr. Gregory, in discussing the blockade, said:

"Now I can assure my honorable friend that so far as I was concerned I should have made use of no irritating expression. I should have affirmed then, as, undeterred by what has occurred since then, I affirm now, that secession was a right, separation is a fact, reconstruction is an impossibility." He denounced Mr. Seward as "a lax, unscrupulous and lawless of the rights of others."

March 7, 1862.—Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck invited her Majesty's Government to offer some explanation why, according to the policy they had pursued with respect to Italian affairs, they had abstained from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He sneeringly referred to the "endless corruption in every public department in the Northern States." March 23, 1863.—Lord Campbell said: "Swelling with omnipotence, Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues dictate insurrection to the slaves of Alabama." And he spoke of the Administration as "ready to let loose 4,000,000 negroes on their compulsory owners, and to renew from sea to sea the horrors and crimes of San Domingo." He argued earnestly in favor of joining the Government of France in acknowledging Southern independence. He boasted that within the last few days a Southern loan of £3,000,000 had been offered in London, and that £9,000,000 were subscribed. He said:

Southern recognition will take away from the Northern mind the hope that lingers yet of Southern subjugation. From the Government of Washington it will take away the power of describing eleven communities contending for their liberty, as rebels. Victorious already, animated then, the Southern armies would be doubly irresistible.

Feb. 5, 1863.—Earl Malmesbury spoke disdainfully of treating with so extraordinary a body as the Government of the United States, and referred to the miseries of the war as "horrors unparalleled even in the wars of barbarous nations." March 27, 1863.—Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead (builder of the Alabama and the rebel rams), was loudly cheered when he declared that "the institutions of the United States are of no value whatever, and have reduced the very name of liberty to an utter absurdity."

April 23, 1863.—Mr. Roebuck declared "that the whole conduct of the people of the North is such, as proves them not only unfit for the government of themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and the com-

munity of the whole world." Referring to some case of an English ship that had been seized by an American man of war, he said:

It may lead to war; and I, speaking here for the English people, am prepared for war. I know that language will strike the heart of the peace party in this country, but it will also strike the heart of the insolent people who govern America.

June 30, 1863.—Mr. Roebuck asserted that—

The South will never come into the Union; and what is more, I hope it never may. I will tell you why I say so. America, while she was united, ran a race of prosperity unparalleled in the world. Eighty years made the Republic such a power that if she had continued as she was a few years longer she would have been the great bully of the world. As far as my influence goes, I am determined to do all I can to prevent the reconstruction of the Union. I say that the Southern States have indicated their right to recognition; they hold out to us advantages such as the world has never seen before. I hold that it will be of the greatest importance that the reconstruction of the Union should not take place.

June 30, 1863.—Mr. Clifford spoke of "the wanton barbarity with which the Federal Government has allowed its officers to wage the war, as though they sought to emulate the savages of Attila and Genghis Khan. . . . And these things were done, not for military objects which would afford some excuse for them, but out of such sheer wanton malice that even the negroes looked on disgusted and aghast." February 9, 1864.—Mr. Haliburton said: "The Canadians feel that the Americans are a lawless people, who are bound by no ties, who disregard international law, who resort to violence and force."

March 14, 1864.—Sir James Fergusson declared that—

Wholesale peacemaking and robberies have been perpetrated under the form of war by the generals of the Federal States; and worse horrors than, I believe, have ever in the present century disgraced European armies have been perpetrated under the eyes of the Federal Government, and yet remain unpunished. These things are notorious as the proceedings of a Government which seems anxious to rival one despotic and irresponsible power of Europe in its contempt of the public opinion of mankind.

May 19, 1864.—Alderman Rose declared: "The whole system of government in the Northern States is false, rotten, and corrupt; while the South is making for itself a great name and a glorious history."

Lord Robert Cecil (now the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England), speaking in his place in Parliament, March 7, 1862, disclosed the true motive for the unnatural sympathy of the governing classes of England for the slaveholding war, when he said, nor blushed when he said it:

The plain matter of fact is, as every one who watches the current of history must know, that the Northern States of America never can be our true friends for this simple reason—not merely because the newspapers write at each other, or that there are prejudices on both sides—but because we are rivals—rivals politically; rivals commercially. We aspire to the same position. We both aspire to the government of the seas. We are both manufacturing people, and in every port, as in every court, we are rivals to each other. . . . With respect to the Southern States, the case is entirely reversed. The population is agricultural. They furnish the raw material of our industry, and consume the products which are manufactured from it. With them, therefore, every interest must lead us to cultivate friendly relations, and we have seen that when the war began, they at once, recurred to England as their natural ally.

Again, in December, 1863, Lord Salisbury, now Prime Minister, attacked the judiciary of the U. S., saying:

American courts are not free from circumstances of suspicion. It might be that, in old times, judges sat on the American bench who enjoyed world-wide reputations; but within the last two or three years, the American tribunals have delivered their decisions under the pressure of fixed baronets. The Supreme Court of America two years ago was applied to for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the American Constitution, but the judges were unable to pronounce the judgment which their consciences would have prompted them to deliver, because the soldiers of President Lincoln, appearing at their doors in arms, so terrified them, that they perverted the law to suit the designs of the Executive.

Well is it written by Mr. Blaine: "If his Lordship believed this groundless calumny, his ignorance concerning the United States would be a subject of pity. If his Lordship did not believe it, the just accusation against him is too serious to be stated in these pages."

Let us close these convincing quotations by an extract from a speech delivered by the notorious Tory, Roebuck, in March, 1864, before a Parliament which listened, without rebuke, to his libels upon a great and friendly nation in direst trouble: "The whole proceedings in this American war are a blot upon human nature; and when I am told that I should have sympathy for the northern States of America, I turn in absolute disgust from their hypocrisy. If there is a sink of political iniquity, it is at Washington. They are corrupt; they are bad; they are cowardly; they are cruel."

And these and such as these are now again in power, and upon their sagacious intelligence devolves the duty of quieting, pacifying and governing a nation of five millions of people, stirred to a sullen desperation by centuries of tyrannous misgovernment.

THE INFANTRY ARM.

THE question as to what the present Congress will do for the infantry arm of the Service is one that concerns a very large proportion of our Army officers, and there is naturally much discussion concerning the disposition of the legislative body. One thing is clear, and that is that it is not a good year to advocate any measure that involves an increase of public expenditure. But, then, no year is good for that. We always have to choose in this country between asking what we need of the administration at Washington when it is occupied at the commencement of a term with the distribution of the mighty office, or when it is so busy at its end in mending its fences in readiness for a new campaign, that it has little opportunity to consider questions upon their abstract merits. The Mander-son bill will once more be urged upon the attention of Congress, but its success involves an increase in the number of enlisted men, as well as of officers, which Congress may not consent to. In view of this possibility a correspondent proposes a plan of three battalion organization which involves a reduction of the number of infantry regiments to twenty-one, each having a colonel and lieutenant colonel and three majors. An adoption of this plan would add two companies to the present infantry total of two hundred and fifty; it would result in the promotion of thirty eight captains, 1st lieutenants, and 2d lieutenants; it would render supernumerary four colonels and four lieutenant colonels.

This plan is suggested only in the event of the refusal by Congress to adopt the suggestion of the Lieutenant-General that five thousand men be added to the Army. According to the annual returns our present force of foot soldiers is 10,950. Assuming that one thousand men would be required for the two new artillery regiments recommended, we should have four thousand to be added to the infantry, making a total of 15,000. Even this would give but six hundred men to a regiment, or two hundred to a battalion and fifty to a company. Another correspondent raises the question as to how this force is to be increased in time of war. If raised to the maximum of one hundred men to a company the regiment would be 1,200 strong. Each battalion would have four hundred men, and when the necessary reductions were made the force under the command of a major would be too insignificant. As to how the battalion is to be increased to a respectable force in time of war, our correspondent says:

There are two ways of doing this: First, by adopting the system of large companies in vogue in most of the Continental armies; second, by increasing the number of companies, while retaining our present number, one hundred, as the maximum per company. To the first of these methods it may be objected that the large proportion of raw recruits suddenly brought into the ranks would so impair the efficiency of our regular troops as to render them little better than ill-trained volunteers or militia. Another thing to be considered is, that a large company could not be managed by an unmounted captain with only two lieutenants. To the system of increasing the number of companies in a battalion, there are even graver objections. Let us suppose that in war time four companies would be added to each battalion, each company having one hundred men. This would make the battalion number eight hundred. We should have four absolutely raw companies in each battalion, or else be obliged to break up the veteran companies, giving, say half of their old soldiers to the new commands and filling the vacancies thus made with a proportionate number of the new recruits. The demoralization that would attend such a performance any soldier will at once see.

It might be said that in war the small battalions of four hundred men would be consolidated and would act as one. In that case, why have three battalions at all? Then, too, what would become of all the supernumerary majors? "They would be made colonels of volunteer regiments," do you say? No, no, gentlemen; those places will be wanted for friends of Congressmen.

In all this I assume that no increase in the number of companies will be made, unless the increase in the number of men asked by the Lieutenant-General is granted. The consequences of dividing our feeble infantry force into smaller (because more numerous) companies than we have at present, would be disastrous.

There is a special reason for doing away with the present skeleton formation of our Army, relying as it does upon the enlistment of untrained men to fill the ranks in war. Our present system of tactics is obsolete. That General Sheridan so considers it, is evident from his report. In the next war open order fighting will be the system followed, a method peculiarly adapted to the character of the American soldier, but which demands much greater self-reliance, more thorough training, and more coolness than the old touch, the elbow style. The individual soldier will not have in battle the immediate contact with his comrades that gives so much moral support. He must not only thoroughly understand his own business, but must be absolutely certain that his fellow soldiers understand theirs. Otherwise

his morale is broken and the day is lost. This calm certainty can never exist among raw troops. Congress will never give us enough men to have effective and full ranks under a three battalion organization for infantry.

How would a system like the following work? Each infantry regiment to be composed of two battalions, each battalion to have six companies and to be commanded by a major. The strength of the company should by law be fixed at not more than eighty nor less than seventy men in peace, and at one hundred and twenty-five men in war, thus giving the battalion a minimum peace strength of four hundred and twenty men and a war strength of seven hundred and fifty men. The regiment would number at least eight hundred and forty in peace and its war force would be fifteen hundred men. This percentage of increase for war is certainly too great for the highest efficiency, but it is less than under the three battalion system. With the two battalion plan the number of old soldiers would always exceed the recruits and the latter would more quickly become good soldiers and be absorbed as it were into the bone and sinew of the Army. Even with only fifty men to a company two battalions to a regiment are better than three, for (supposing the war strength of a regiment to be fixed at twelve hundred men) two battalions, each of six hundred men, are surely more effective than three battalions of four hundred men.

We present these opinions as showing the drift of discussion. That our present infantry organization is an unsatisfactory one is not questioned and there is no apparent difference of opinion that the three-battalion organization is ideally the best. The increase in the strength of the Army which it would involve is no greater than prudence and public policy demand, but it may prove to be more than Congress will consent to. We are in the unfortunate position in this country of being so rich that we do not know what to do with our money, and we suffer under the embarrassment of the millionaire, who is so distracted among the various schemes of investment presented to him that he buttons up his pocket altogether lest he should be made the victim of selfish designs. The question of the disposal of the national surplus, which divides parties and introduces an element of disturbance into finance, is largely the result of Congressional neglect of our obvious needs. Our forts are suffered to fall into decay; our Army is neglected; our work upon public improvements is conducted in the most penny wise and pound-foolish way that we may establish a reputation for an economy which we have no more occasion to practice than has Vanderbilt to black his own boots or groom his own horses. What is commendable economy in a man with restricted means is sheer meanness in a rich man. The greatness of a country is less in its saving than in its expenditure, so long as that is kept within the limits of proper prudence.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS KELTON, Greene, and Wood, who were appointed a Board to determine what documents on the files of the War Department might be destroyed, and the class of documents which it is unnecessary to file in the future are nearly ready to report. It is not true, as has been stated, that they have recommended the destruction of a considerable portion of the Freedman's Bureau records and the manuscript of the printed volumes of the Rebellion Records. The papers they will recommend for destruction are obsolete blank forms, old copies of tactics, replies to circular letters giving information about organization of militia forces, which are compiled in a general statement annually and which can be of no possible use after the returns are compiled; old letters of transmittal and many other papers which are no longer necessary in the transaction of the business of the office or worthy of preservation for historical purposes.

The object of the work is not so much the destruction of papers already accumulated as the adoption of a scheme to prevent the growth of the records in the future. Many of the letters addressed to the A. G. O. once answered have absolutely no value, and only serve to swell the already bulky files. The board will recommend the destruction of many such letters and the adoption of informal files for such portions of them as may be desirable to retain temporarily. A further amendment to the regulations requiring commanding officers to communicate direct with the staff bureaus upon subjects not requiring the action of the Secretary of War or Lieutenant General, will probably be recommended. It is said at the A. G. O. that much relief is already felt from G. O. 86, permitting staff officers to communicate with the heads of their respective departments directly. The business of the Army is not only thus

expedited, but there is a considerable saving of labor in the Adjutant General's office and some accumulation in papers prevented. If commanding officers can only be prevailed upon to follow the same course laid down in the order referred to for their staff subordinates the Board believes that a further saving in time and labor will result.

FOLLOWING is a list of the dates at which the several naval vessels now building are to be completed under the contract and the penalties accruing for delay. It is expressly provided that no allowance of time shall be made for delays in procuring material unless these delays are attributable to the Navy Department or its agents, and of this the Secretary is made the sole judge. It is further provided that no allowance is to be made for such delay unless the contractors shall at the time of its occurrence notify the Secretary "in writing of the facts and circumstances in each case, and of the extent to which they claim that the final completion of the vessel is thereby delayed":

Dynamite Gunboat, Cramp's yard. Price, \$350,000. Penalty—First six months, \$25 per day; next three months, \$100 per day; after two years, \$200 per day. Contract executed, Feb. 11, 1887. Contract expires, Feb. 11, 1888. Gunboat No. 1, building in Cramp's yard. Price, \$450,000. Penalty—First six months, \$25; next three months, \$50; after two years, \$200. Contract executed, Jan. 31, 1887. Contract expires, Jan. 31, 1888. Gunboat No. 2, building at Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore. Price, \$247,000. Penalty—First six months, \$25; next three months, \$50; during 28th, 29th and 30th months, \$100; after two years and six months, \$200. Contract executed Dec. 23, 1886. Time expires June 28, 1888. Cruiser No. 3, building in San Francisco (Charleston). \$1,017,500. Penalty—After six months, \$25; next three months, \$50; during 28th, 29th and 30th months, \$100; after two years and six months, \$200. Contract executed, Dec. 17, 1886. Time expires June 27, 1888. Gunboats Nos. 3 and 4, at Chester, Pa., \$400,000. Penalty—After three months, \$50; during the 23d, 24th and 25th months, \$100; after two years, \$200. Contract executed Nov. 15, 1887. Time expires May 15, 1889.

THE speedy discovery of the huge derelict raft of timber through the promptness and efficient action of the *Enterprise* is a deserved cause of congratulation on all sides. It shows well for the Navy that on a few hours notice Commander McCalla was able to take his ship to sea, proceed at once to the presumed location of the big wreck and succeed in meeting with the scattered fragments of the raft. Considerable criticism has been indulged in by unthinking and ignorant paragraphers over the supposed inability of any of the other vessels lying at the New York Navy yard to proceed to sea at short notice. The fact is, the first ship to receive orders was the *Enterprise*. The *Nipsic* was the only other ship proper to send, and she at the time was in the Dry Dock, and was not ordered to go on this duty. In fact, the only ship ordered was the one which went. One sapient writer declares it to be a shameful state of affairs that out of half the entire fleet but one vessel could be found ready for instant service. The *Richmond*, *Atlanta* and *Enterprise* were the only vessels available at New York. The *Enterprise* was ordered, and went.

THERE is a growing sentiment among naval officers in favor of a limited retired list for the Navy, similar to that of the Army, to which officers who so desire could be relegated after thirty years' service. There are numerous officers who have grown rusty in service and would gladly retire, but there is at present no means provided by which they can escape from active duty. These men have served full thirty years, a portion of which was spent in active war service. They stand in the way of the advancement of the young men, who are obliged to perform their duties. If a thirty years' retiring act cannot be obtained, the next best thing will be a provision for the retirement of officers who served in the late war. There is an active fight being made to secure legislation of this sort, and Admiral Porter is foremost among those in favor of it.

UNDERSTANDING that the War Department is considering names for the new military posts at Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Col., we venture to again suggest Forts Logan and McClellan as appropriate titles for these two important posts.

THE English *Horse Guards Gazette* says: "The rivalry of the rifles would be quite farcical if no serious issues were involved. One day we are told

through 'communicated' paragraphs in the daily papers that the Rubini repeating rifle is much liked by our Government authorities, and will probably be adopted. Then a few days later comes another announcement in which 'we are informed that Major Rubini's cartridges have been giving very good results in this country, but that the magazine rifle likely now to come into our Service is not his, but the design of Mr. James Lee, of Hawick, the well-known inventor of the Lee magazine rifle, which has been adopted by the United States Navy.' It is not difficult to guess whence these items of information emanate, and it is needless to say that there is no substantial foundation for any of them, as the official statement made by the Secretary of State for War and lately published in our columns amply proves." If our contemporary will wait a little it may find occasion to change its opinion, if it has not already done so. The Rubini cartridge, with which the English authorities have been experimenting, was confounded with the Rubini gun which led to the statement that the latter was to be adopted. What is said as to the adoption of the Lee gun has a more substantial foundation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us: "I express the sentiment of a good many of the Revenue Marine Service when I say that the Revenue Cadet Service of the Treasury Department is a one-sided affair, and I think the recommendations contained in the Secretary of the Navy's report well founded, inasmuch as it would be a great saving for the Revenue Marine Service in dollars and cents. They give these cadets nine months of shore duty alongside of the dock and three months at sea, and then they fall to pass the required standard and get \$200 a year to leave it. If you don't think that is a fraud on the U. S., what would you call it? If you hear of any transfer let me know, for I do think we ought to have some standing in recognition of the work we perform, if nothing more. I hope to hear from you through your valuable paper, giving account of the state of things as they exist and urging upon Congress to take some action, both in regard to the Cadet service and the older officers of the Revenue Marine. I have been fifteen years knocking about in this Service and we are expected to come before a board and compete with young men fresh from school. Do you think there is any justice in that kind of examination?"

A STATEMENT has been prepared at the Pension Office which shows that the average length of military service of soldiers in the last war who have during the last three months been granted "invalid" pensions, is two years, four months, and thirteen days. The average length of service of soldiers whose widows have been granted pensions during the same period is two years and eighteen days. The service of sailors in the Navy for the same period averages one year, ten months, and three days. The average service of Mexican War claimants under the Act of June 29, 1887, is shown to be one year and twelve days. In widows' Mexican War claims the service is shown to be one year and twenty-four days.

AS FORECASTED last week, Captain J. W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has been appointed Commandant of the Military Prison, in succession to Colonel A. P. Blunt, relieved at his own request and ordered to charge of the Q. M. Depot at Boston, a desirable assignment. Colonel Blunt's health has not been good for some time past, and he felt the necessity for a change. Captain Pope has been on duty at the prison since October, 1885, and is well fitted for his new position.

WE are authorized to deny the statement that "Mr. A. C. Buell, now connected with the Construction Bureau, Navy Department, is to be appointed Chief Clerk of the Engineer Bureau." Mr. Buell has never been connected with any Bureau of the Navy Department, is not an applicant for the position in question and could not accept it even if it were offered to him.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered that the provisions of Circular 48, in regard to Paymasters' accounts, shall take effect February 1, 1888, instead of January 1.

THERE is still one vacancy on the limited retired list of the Army.

ADVICES from Honolulu state that were it not for the presence of English and American men-of-war in the harbor an outbreak would undoubtedly have occurred before this. On the assembling of the Legislature, Dec. 13, Minister Ashford brought out the Honolulu Rifles with the intention of subverting the Government at once, but the success of the design was prevented by the officers of the vessels, whose threats stopped the proposed insurrection before any trouble occurred.

LATE BRIG.-GEN. GABRIEL R. PAUL, U. S. A.

The late Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, whose history was never written except in the deeds done by him in a service of more than 50 years, was a figure of singular interest in our military annals. He was a gentle, unpretentious, yet gallant soldier, whose sense of duty was supreme, and whose career, from early manhood until death, was fraught with thrilling incident and courageous sacrifice. A brief outline of his remarkable and hitherto unpublished history cannot fail to awaken admiration for the qualities that adorned his character, and to deepen respect for a hero whose fame should be cherished by his countrymen as an enduring heritage.

Gen. Paul was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His inclination toward the career to which his life was dedicated was gratified by an appointment to a cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he graduated in July, 1834. Immediately following graduation, he was assigned to duty on the frontier, where he served from 1834 to 1839, when he became a participant in the Florida War, in which, as a young soldier, he bore a gallant, if not a conspicuous part. From 1839 to 1842, he was engaged in recruiting for the Service, and, in the latter year, he was ordered into line in the war against the Seminole Indians, a campaign of whom he aided to surmount and capture near Tampa Bay. The services thus indicated in the early history of Gen. Paul were marked by a manly and courageous spirit that clearly foretold the character of the man, as developed in the subsequent portion of his military career.

Gen. Paul served in a distinguished manner throughout the war with Mexico. He participated in the most important engagements in that struggle. He was in the defence of Fort Brown, the battle of Monterrey, and the siege of Vera Cruz. He bore a heroic part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which he was wounded by the enemy. He was in the line of duty at Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He led at Chapultepec the storming party that captured the enemy's flag, and, for his gallant conduct in that action, was brevetted Major. Subsequently, having returned from the seat of war, he was presented by the people of St. Louis, his native city, with a splendid sword as a testimonial to his soldierly record, and as a mark of esteem for his personal character.

Following the Mexican War, Gen. Paul was entrusted with the command of a garrison at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained from 1848 to 1850, after which he was for nearly two years located at Jefferson Barracks, going thence, in 1852, back to frontier duty, at Corpus Christi, Texas.

In 1852 he served with the Rio Grande Expedition, leading in the capture of Carvajal and his notorious gang of desperadoes. He was engaged, also, in the memorable Utah Expedition, embracing the years 1858-9-60, and participated in the surprise and capture of a camp of hostile Indians on Leamish Fork. The frontier duty which Gen. Paul thus performed through a series of years required a high degree of fortitude and a lofty spirit of sacrifice.

In the war for the Union Gen. Paul was continuously engaged from its inception to and including the battle of Gettysburg. His first service in the struggle was rendered during 1861-62 in New Mexico; and, thereafter, he was with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and, finally, in the Pennsylvania campaign which terminated at Gettysburg, where, while in command of a Brigade, he received the desperate wound which put an end to his active service in the field. While in the midst of that great battle a bullet from the enemy's lines penetrated his right temple about an inch and a half behind and on a level with the right eye, passing through his head, severing the right optic nerve, and making its exit through the left socket. The wound thus inflicted produced instantaneous blindness and seriously impaired his sense of hearing and of smell. As a recognition of his heroic conduct at Gettysburg a handsome sword was presented to him by the 29th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and he was brevetted Brigadier General. As a further sequel of the wound which he incurred at Gettysburg, Gen. Paul was subjected to violent attacks of pain in the head, and to epileptic convulsions which, during the last few years of his life, frequently occurred night and day, rendering necessary the constant presence of an attendant. In one of these convulsions, it being of extraordinary severity, he died May 5, 1886. The official report of the attending Army surgeon says:

The cause of death was coma, following on an epileptiform convulsion—the result of a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

In February, 1863, Gen. Paul was placed on the retired list for "disability resulting from wounds received in line of duty," and assigned to duty at the Soldier's Home, Washington City, until June of that year, when he was put in charge of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he remained until Dec. 20, 1866. This was the last official duty he ever did; and, at the date of his death he had been in the Regular Army fifty-one years and ten months. The annals of the country furnish but few instances of so prolonged and meritorious a military service. Gen. Paul was distinguished from the beginning to the end of his career as one whose modesty was equalled only by his courage. He was tender in heart, but unflinching in spirit. He cultivated no aspiration that did not savor of duty to his country. And they who knew him best were enabled at the close of his life, and in view of his untrumpeted achievements, to say that "he hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion." He was a patriot whose name deserves the Republic's grateful recollection. He was a soldier whose gentle mien engaged at once both confidence and love, and whose fearless step in the presence of greatest peril gave to his deportment the glow of his heroism. At Gettysburg his bearing inspired his own troops with fervor and illustrated the soldier's highest type. His movements on the field were intrepid. In the very face of death he seemed to say:

Life, for my country and the cause of freedom,
is but a trifle for a worn-out man with
And, if preserved in so great a contest,
Life is redoubled.

And, in the very moment when he received the deathlike wound that closed his sight forever, even

they, whose serried ranks he courageously assailed, might have well exclaimed:

His valor, shown upon our crests to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries!

GEORGE BABER.

THE U. S. S. CHICAGO.

In our last issue (Dec. 24) we published a synopsis of the report of Capt. H. B. Robeson, commanding this vessel on her recent trial in Long Island Sound, together with a tabulated statement of the results of the indicator, diagrams, etc.

In the steam log and reports of Chief Engineer Thomson, which has since been made public, it is stated that the machinery proved strong and reliable and was easily handled.

Screws—Solid blades; Hirsch Pattern. Diameter—Star, 15' 6"; mean pitch, 24.5781; area, 77.933 sq. ft. Diameter—Port, 15' 6"; mean pitch, 24.4875; area, 77.933 sq. ft. Wind—Fresh gale from northward and westward. Sea—Smooth during run out to eastward; moderate during return to anchorage. Draft—Forward, 17' 4"; aft, 20' 8"; draft, mean, 19' 6". Bunkers were filled with coals and vessel loaded to sea cruising displacement—4,548 tons. Hull fouled by six months stay in Wallabout at New York yard.

The auxiliaries in operation during the trial were, viz.: 2 main air and cir., 2 steam feed, 1 compartment, 1 water service, 2 aux. condenser air and cir., and 2 drainage pumps; 8 fireroom and 2 ventilating blowers; 1 pair steering engines.

The air and circulating pumps, feed and bilge pumps, all independent of the main engines, worked continuously and satisfactorily, except one blower that was temporarily deranged. The average revolutions of the blowers were 500 per minute and the mean temperature of the firerooms 90 deg. Fahrenheit. Average double strokes of A. and C. pumps, 44 per minute; auxiliary pumps, 45 per minute. The coal was semi-bituminous, New River, of good quality, but a great part of it very small. The cost of the U. S. P., inclusive of the large amount of steam used by the auxiliaries, approximates to 2.35 lbs.

The crew of firemen were collected from the receiving ship and other vessels, and previous to the trial were never assembled together and entirely unacquainted with the machinery.

The boilers steamed readily, and with an experienced and drilled crew will furnish a supply of steam more than ample for the contract power. (They had been tested to 150 lbs. hydrostatic pressure and found perfectly tight, and the test of firerooms proved their capability of maintaining over one inch of water pressure as required by the contract.)

There was a remarkable freedom from heating of the journals, as it was necessary for only a short time to use water to keep them cool. The heating that did occur was occasioned by an insufficient drainage to the crank-pits, which became flooded and washed the oil from the journals.

The lower horse-power indicated in the after engines arose from a leak in the main exhaust pipe and the blowing out of the flange in the equalizing valve for governor on low pressure cylinder.

At no time during the trial was there the slightest difficulty from foaming of the boilers and the feed was maintained with great regularity at about 115 deg. The only difficulty experienced in the fire room was caused by the automatic safety valves, which were set a few pounds above the required pressure; they frequently opened by the excess of steam, but failed to seat until the pressure had fallen several pounds below the limit.

The steam steering gear worked promptly except the slackening up of an eccentric bolt, which caused a temporary change to hand steering; it is now being put in complete security by the builders, Messrs. Williamson and Brothers of Philadelphia.

The anchor engine itself worked well, but the Advisory Board now have under way the necessary plans to make the handling of the chains more convenient; it was built by the American Steam Windlass Co. of Providence, R. I.

It is understood that as soon as the final report of the Advisory Board is submitted to the Department, that the fitting of the vessel for sea will be commenced.

It is generally known to our readers that the machinery of this vessel is of peculiar design. The engines are of the overhead walking beam variety, and the boilers fired with exterior furnaces of combined wrought iron and fire bricks. The design was submitted to the Advisory Board by its civilian member, Mr. Myers Corvill of New York City. These plans were accepted by the board in their general details except the application of single disc valves operated by the Dickerson-Sickles cut off. The steam and cut off valves are of the ordinary double-ported balanced slide, with a slide expansion on the back.

The air and circulating pumps are combined; the former (4) are upright, and the latter with the steam operating it are horizontal; they were manufactured by the Blake Steam Pump Co. of New York; the other pumps fitted to the vessel were built by the Delamater Iron Works.

Electric lighting is now being supplied throughout the ship by the Edison Co., and powerful search lights are also fitted.

Exhaust ventilation extends throughout the vessel, the fans used being manufactured by the Sturtevant Pressure Blower Co. of Boston.

The hull of the Chicago is entirely of steel, and was built at Chester, Pa. The engines and boilers were in the main built at the Morgan Works of New York and shipped to Chester, where they were erected under the supervision of Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, U. S. Navy, for whose attention to the fittings and skill in the management of the engines the success of this peculiar and in some respects novel design is to be greatly attributed. This latter opinion was frankly expressed at the Department by Chief Engr. A. Henderson, U. S. N., the senior member of the Naval Advisory Board, under whose supervision the details of the plans were made.

Throughout the trial the engines worked so smoothly, that their trial in motion was hardly noticeable from the decks above. The result test proves conclusively that while its type will not probably be adopted for future vessels of war, that many of the difficulties and objections urged against it were imaginary.

CAVALRY HORSES.

The *Globe Democrat* says: "Major Wm. Chambers, Uncle Sam's venerable stock inspector" has been called on for a full report on the quality of the horses that are now purchased for the Service, and for suggestions looking to a good class of cavalry horses. The major is quoted as saying: "The stock we want has run out. There has been too much imported draft blood infused into the native stock during the past five years. The cross of native mares with stallions weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds has been too sharp, and the result is a class of lubberly horses with nothing to characterize them but great big heads and broad feet. I have long since been aware that it required fully six months to acclimatize a cavalry horse and fit him properly for frontier service. Experience has proved beyond doubt that the Government gets no use of its cavalry horses under six months. And that fact induced me to recommend to the Quartermaster-General a new system of providing cavalry horses. The Government has a reservation of 90,000 acres of land near Fort Reno (Riley) in one of the finest corn and grass producing countries in the world. There is a cavalry school already established there, and it is my idea that the Government would save money and secure an excellent class of cavalry horses by purchasing colts at 4 or 5 years old and placing them on this reservation, where the cavalrymen can attend to them properly and gradually break the young stock to ride. They can be trained there, too, for the Service. A horse is very much like a man. He must be trained, and the place to do that is at the cavalry school. I have abandoned the idea of the Government engaging in horse breeding."

WHY THE LOYAL LEGION IS VALUED.

The following remarks by the late Gen. T. Kilby Smith, in a letter to Col. J. P. Nicholson, Recorder-in-Chief of the Military Order Loyal Legion, will appeal to many an old soldier: "You have been pleased to recall a momentous era in my career. You will not think it vain for me to say, at this moment, that there was a time when a listening Senate hung upon my words, when I felt myself the peer of any in the land—but now, when there is not one so poor as to do me reverence, now, when I must stand in the dust of the rich man's carriage, when there are few to care for that brilliant past that made the present possible, it is more than grateful to me to receive so pleasant an assurance as you have been so kind and thoughtful to give. I have shown your sweet letter to my dear wife and to my daughter, saying 'by this token you will learn to understand why the Legion is so dear to me.' Almost the first lesson I was taught by my preceptor, General Mitchell, was to stifle a prurient desire for an unearned fame—yet there is a report that exalts the character, a renown that every true soldier courts, and has a right to court; for this, joined to love of country, we held life cheap. Inasmuch, therefore, as you may be able to gather from what I have written, that I find my home, my heart, my brethren in that band of companions who have given me countenance, comfort, the sweet savor of comradeship, when I had nowhere else beyond the limits of my own threshold to go; so I pray you to feel that I find in you the soul, so to speak, of the Commandery—my treasure-house for all I most value here, and all I have to leave when I go hence, and well am I assured by this letter now before me that when the proper time comes you will be loyal to your companion, as you have been loyal to your country, loyal to your God."

GRANT AND RAWLINS.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU in "Christmas in Camp," one of the Gen. Grant series, says: "Grant was never profane in speech, but Rawlins was habitually and exceedingly so. He was profoundly attached to Grant, but did not always display the same respect in manner or language which the others maintained. Grant pardoned this because he knew there was no intention of disrespect, and because he valued Rawlins's regard and services. But I once heard him rebuke Rawlins. It was during the final movement toward the left that end-did in the capture of Lee. The first day or two out brought no result; the weather was bad, the roads were almost impassable, and Rawlins was very anxious to induce Grant to return to camp and postpone the movement. But Grant was determined to persevere, and Rawlins, with the best of motives, became very urgent, even presumptuous in his language, in the presence of Meade and one or two of Grant's own staff. Finally Grant got nettled, and turning short, exclaimed, 'Who commands these armies, Gen. Rawlins, you or I?' Rawlins was very much hurt; he went to his tent and declared to me that he would resign. But Grant was sorry that he had wounded so true a friend, and took an early opportunity to soothe him, and show him some mark of consideration before us all. He was always loth to hurt the feelings even of those indifferent to him; but when he touched the sensitiveness of a friend he was more pained than the one whom he offended."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LONG RANGE PRACTICE.

The report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of Arizona is a very interesting one, and shows what foreign armies have done with the rifle at various long ranges. The infantry will hardly admit that so much execution can be done by the cavalry with a pistol, as shown in the report. No doubt the pistol instruction as now given needs reform, and these weapons can be made most valuable on occasions, but as compared to the rifle, when men are killed 3,000 yards off, its power is insignificant. As to increasing the ranges for firing, we believe it best for the present to let well enough alone. When the skirmish per cents, as now made, are as low as 6 and 8 per cent. out of a possible 100 it would seem that the time is hardly ripe for any advanced changes. This latter no doubt will have to come, but we should first learn to "creep before we walk," and the motto "festina lenta," or hasten slowly, is a good one in our advance in target practice, and to bring these changes upon our Army before a greater degree of perfection is attained than is now shown, would result in a serious back set to our progress.

PROGRESS.

PENSION BILLS PROPOSED.

"HIRAM BERDAN, of the City of New York, at present residing at 1,820 N street, Washington, D. C.," has addressed a memorial to Congress asking for the passage of the following bills:

Bill No. I.—To give a pension to those who served in the ranks of their regiments three years without bounties, were honorably discharged and are now unable to perform manual labor, in consequence of disabilities which in the opinion of a medical board could have been contracted whilst in service. The rates to be the same as now paid for the same disabilities to those who were making hospital records, whilst the other class was making fighting records.

Bill No. II.—To give a pension to men who served in the ranks in their regiments for a less period than three years, without bounties, were honorably discharged and are now in the opinion of a medical board unable to perform manual labor in consequence of disabilities which could have been contracted whilst in the service. The rates to be in proportion to the time of service in their regiments, three years being the maximum.

Bill No. III.—To give a pension to men who enlisted as substitutes or for bounties, who were honorably discharged and are now in the opinion of a medical board unable to perform manual labor in consequence of disabilities which could have been contracted whilst in the service. The rates to be the same as now paid for the same amount of disabilities and in proportion to the time of service in their regiment, three years being the maximum; but first deducting the amount received as bounties or for substitute, with three per cent. interest.

Bill No. IV.—To give a pension to all the men who served three years in the ranks and were honorably discharged, \$4 a month after he is sixty years old, \$8 a month after he is sixty-five years old and \$12 a month after he is seventy, or a proportionate sum for a less period of service; first deducting all bounties which they may have received with three per cent. interest if the same has not already been deducted in case of a pension for disabilities. If the pension for disabilities do not amount to these sums, the difference must be made up to the allowance for age.

Bill No. V.—To give a pension to all officers who were honorably discharged, and are now, in the opinion of a medical board, suffering from diseases which could have been contracted in the service. The rate to be paid shall be the same as now paid for the same disabilities, the maximum being for three years' service; and the proportion to be in proportion to the time of service.

Bill No. VI.—All volunteer officers who served in the field with their regiments or on staffs three years, and were honorably discharged, shall receive one-fourth of the pension allowed to officers in the Regular Army after they are sixty-three years old, or a proportionate sum for any less period of service.

Bill No. VII.—No widow or minor child shall receive the husband's or father's pension, if the marriage was after an application had been made for a pension.

The purpose of these bills is to secure proper consideration for service in bestowing pensions and to remove the present discrimination against field duty and in favor of hospital records.

THE SICKLES FAMILY.

(From the Elmira Advertiser.)

On Sunday last as I looked down through the coffin lid upon the restful and almost classical face of Daniel Sickles, composed for the long and dreamless sleep, memory traced his career back almost 60 years, to where it struck the half-obliterated footprints of the family history. Early in the present century four brothers of brilliant promise lived at Harlem near New York—Daniel, George G., William and John Sickles. But few in this country but had seen or heard of "Dan Sickles's show" 50 years ago, the "Babes in the Woods" being one of the most taking features. William was a batsman in New York for many years. George G. Sickles, the father of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, was a prominent lawyer in New York, and John Sickles, the father of the deceased, was a man of decided ability, and was at one time editor of the New York Evening Post. John died when our late fellow-citizen and his sister Eliza, Mrs. Levi Denoe, were very young, and for some cause unknown to them these children were shipped away from their home and patrimony to this part of the State. There is a feeling in the family that the thrilling tragedy of Uncle Dan's "Babes in the Woods" was an illustration of their case, and their histories were identical. Good blood has always run in the veins of the Sickles family, and none were endowed by nature with better qualities of heart and mind than our deceased fellow citizen, familiarly known as Dan Sickles. Jovial, comical, hospitable, and kind were the leading traits that characterized him. And up to within a few years he was an active and energetic business man.

WHERE CUSTER FELL.

A CORRESPONDENT, lately at the spot "where Custer fell," writes: "About half a mile due west of the monument is a lonely grave, surrounded by an iron railing, marking the exact spot where one of the most chivalrous and most manly looking officers of the Service fell. A plain inscription tells that here lies all that is mortal of Lieut. J. J. Crittenden. The monument itself consists of three granite blocks. Upon the north side is this inscription:

In Memory of
Officers and Soldiers who fell near
this place, fighting with Sioux
Indians, on the 26th and
27th of June, A. D. 1876.

On the side of the hill towards the river and about twelve yards from the monument is a cluster of graves, some forty or fifty in number, marked by small mounds of stones, and from here in every direction you will notice those small mounds marking the spots where the doomed cavalymen gave up their lives in their futile endeavors to escape.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THIRTEENTH BROOKLYN—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

ADJUT. GEN. PORTER requested the Judge-Advocate's opinion on the following points: "Should Col. Austen be assigned to duty as commanding officer of the 13th Regt., or should a new commission be granted? If the latter, should it be with rank as of the date of the recent election, or as in the commission which Col. Austen now holds; and should Col. Austen be required to appear before the Examining Board?"

Gen. Irvine replies in part as follows: "There is a provision in A. C., 44, for the assignment by the Commander-in-Chief of officers on the supernumerary list to active duty, but it is to be observed such assigned officers are not entitled to all the privileges otherwise attached to their rank; notably they are deprived of the right of voting at elections. In the present case the applicant claims the right to command by virtue of an election, not by virtue of an assignment to duty, and I see no reason why the general method of procedure should not be followed in his case by authenticating his right of command by a new commission. This construction is also in accord with the general method of procedure heretofore followed in like cases, and is supported by legislative declarations contained in the Laws of 1869 and 1870, which in terms provide for the issuing of commissions in cases like the present. (L. 1869, chapter 778, section 10; L. 1870, chapter 52, section 70.) The second question was fully investigated and considered by me in my opinion upon the application of Captain Theodore M. Barber, transmitted to you under date of June 29, 1887. I had the honor then to advise that an officer upon the supernumerary list is still in commission, and upon election to command of the same grade as that previously held by him is entitled to his old date of rank as a matter of right. He has never been out of the service of the State and has been continuously in commission and in possession of the rank in the military service thereby assured to him. The new commission simply regulates the organization which he is to command." Of the question as to whether Col. Austen should be sent before an examining board previous to receiving his new commission he says:

Referring to the third question, I am of the opinion that the same practice should be pursued in this case as obtains in any other instance of election to military office. It may be argued that the provisions of M. C. 24, requiring officers to be examined as to their moral character and knowledge of military affairs before the issuing of a commission, are directory and not mandatory. He that as it may, it is very desirable that there should be some fixed and settled rule in all such cases rather than that each case should be disposed of separately. If it is understood that all officers before assuming command are required to pass the statutory examination, there can be no occasion for complaint.

On the other hand, if one officer is ordered before such board and another is not an opportunity is afforded for the claim that such action is derogatory of the dignity of the officer who is compelled to submit to the examination, and that an invidious distinction is made in his case. Such an examination is of very valuable assistance to the Commander-in-Chief, and enables him to determine the propriety of issuing a commission and of intrusting any important command to the officer who applies for it. It may be that an officer who has been for a considerable time on the supernumerary list has, by change of habit or other cause, lost those essential requisites which previously entitled him to the exercise of command. Such a state of affairs can only be brought to light by the action of an examining board. It is therefore better, in my opinion, that the rule should be uniformly followed of having such examinations in cases like the present before intrusting officers with commands at the risk of compelling officers of acknowledged standing to submit to such examinations, than to establish the rule that such examinations are to be wholly omitted or only had in special instances.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you—First, that a new commission should be issued to Col. Austen; second, that such commission should be with rank as of the date in the commission which Col. Austen now holds; third, that before said commission is issued he should be required to appear before the statutory Examining Board.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Wm. M. IRVINE,
Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate-General.

Col. Austen is already actively at work to build up his regiment. One of his first moves has been to forward to the War Department a request that the Secretary will detail an officer graduated from the Military Academy as a sort of general inspector. This is in furtherance of the suggestion made by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, that measures be taken to bring officers of the Department into communication with those directing and controlling the National Guard, with a view to as great assimilation as practicable of their methods and tactics.

The practical work it is proposed to assign to such an officer is a critical inspection of all military movements of the regiment, its companies and officers, to be made the basis of suggestions for improvement to the colonel with whom it would be, of course, optional to adopt them or not. His function would be purely advisory. It is also proposed that he should instruct the men in the various details of practical campaign duty, e. g., riot duty, storming a stronghold or entering a hostile village, construction of pontoon bridges and the throwing up of earthworks.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S OPINION.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, while recently in Chicago, was of course interviewed, and is credited with saying that he was more impressed than ever with the fact that the great need of the Service was better guns and more of them. He hoped that Congress would be alive to the necessity of putting the Army on somewhere near a war footing, because there was nothing to indicate that the days of peaceful arbitration had arrived and that all international questions could be settled in that way. It was best to be prepared for emergencies, although he had no idea that the country would be involved in international complications. He was certain that nothing more need be said about the defenceless condition of our coast, and now that American steel was an assured success the heaviest kinds of guns should be purchased from our own manufacturers. "We shall try and do what we can to increase the efficiency of the State militia. It is an important arm of the general service and since my annual report I have been pleased to hear from State militia officers desiring to co-operate with the Department in bringing the Regular and State militia together at annual encampments."

THE MILITIA OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In his annual report to Gov. John P. Richardson, M. L. Bonham, Adjut. and I. G. of South Carolina, makes some statements which are as applicable to other States as to South Carolina. He says:

It is not unnatural, perhaps, that there should have remained, after the late war, some little feeling of disrespect toward the militia on the part of old soldiers, who for four years had many times "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns." It was not much to be wondered at that when peace was restored these old veterans should look upon militia duty as child's play, as compared with the hardships and dangers they had suffered. Then, again, for eight years the body of the militia was composed of an irresponsible class, organized and armed for political purposes, and led by aliens for their own ends and aims. But the conditions are changed now. The rank and file of the force are composed of the flower of the youth of the State, with a fair sprinkling of those who have "smell powder." There are in close sympathy with (indeed, form a part of) the body of our good and responsible citizens. Under these circumstances this prejudice has gradually given way, and now it is a pleasure to report that the feeling in favor of the proper maintenance of the militia is gaining strength. In nearly every part of the State there is a revival of interest in the service. In the course of the fiscal year I have been in person to visit nearly every company in the State. They seem to be pervaded by a more hopeful spirit—greater interest is taken in drills and all military duties. Old companies are taking on new life and filling up their ranks. The different arms of the service seem each to be permeated with this spirit of improvement.

The infantry has the largest increase in the number of companies which have renewed their existence. Many of the old companies have reuniformed themselves, and have grown proficient in discipline and drill. Upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Calhoun monument in Charleston in April a number of companies visited the city. These, with the troops of the 4th Brigade, constituted a display of volunteer soldiery that was a credit to the State.

I find the cavalry improving in the character of its mounts, though in some sections the horses have always been of that stock of medium sized, wiry horses enured to fatigue and accustomed to forage for themselves, which were proved in the war to be the best cavalry horses that could be had. Almost without exception the men are good riders. It is observed with pleasure that they are showing an interest in tilting and target practice, thus making themselves proficient in the use of the sabre and carbine.

The artillery maintains the high standard for which it has been noted for years. From the appropriation made by Congress there has been supplied to the 4th Brigade a Gatling gun with necessary ammunition. This gun is one of the most wonderful of modern inventions in the line of ordnance. It is especially useful in cases of riot and mob violence; and it was deemed advisable that the metropolis of the State, with its many inhabitants and various industries and interests, should have the protection of these improved arms.

Gen. Bonham describes the encampment held at Spartanburg under circumstances the most discouraging, and presents an effective argument in favor of an appropriation which will enable his Dept. to arrange for a State Encampment; as the encampment of five companies at Spartanburg was obtained without expense to the State, he thinks it necessary to say: "It may be attempted to be said that the men have demonstrated their willingness to bear their own expenses on such occasions. As a matter of fact, they are not willing nor are they able to bear these expenses. But if they were both willing and able, it would not be desirable that they should do so. Men who are coaxed into camp at the cost of their time and money are not very amenable to discipline, nor are they likely to take kindly to camp fare and guard duty. Whereas, if this Department is in condition to compel their attendance, the strictest discipline can be enforced, and the camp becomes instructive and useful." The following is the roster of the Governor's staff:

Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Governor J. P. Richardson; Adjutant and Inspector-General, Brig.-Gen. M. L. Bonham, Jr.; Quartermaster-General, Col. W. B. Utsey; Commissary-General, Col. M. J. Clement; Engineer-in-Chief, Col. J. L. Hanahan; Surgeon-General, Col. B. M. Badger; Paymaster-General, Col. J. D. Maxwell; Judge-Advocate-General, Col. Marion Sanders; Chief of Ordnance, Col. W. T. Tarrant; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonels W. G. Childs, W. C. McGowan, J. H. Traynham, P. B. Hagood, Edward McIVER, George A. Wagner and H. M. Stuart.

The 84 companies of South Carolina militia are organized into regiments and battalions as follows: Cavalry—1st Regiment, 9 troops; 2d Regiment, 5 troops; 1st Battalion, 4 troops; 2d Battalion, 4 troops; Sea Coast Battalion, 2 troops; 3d Battalion, 4 troops; Unattached, 3 troops; 1st Battalion Cavalry National Guards, 2 troops. Artillery—Artillery attached to 4th Brigade, 2 batteries; Lafayette Artillery, Capt. H. L. P. Bolger; Artillery attached to 1st Regiment Cavalry, 1 battery. Infantry—2d Regiment Infantry State Volunteer Troops, 9 companies; 3d Regiment Infantry State Volunteer Troops, 11 companies; 1st Battalion of 4th Regiment State Volunteer Troops, 4 companies; 1st Battalion State Volunteer Troops, 5 companies; 2d Battalion State Volunteer Troops, 2 companies; 1st Regiment Infantry National Guard, 5 companies; 1st Battalion Infantry National Guard, 5 companies; unattached companies National Guard, 2. Total number of companies, 84.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

A VERY important and valuable addition to the military system of the State of New York is outlined in the recent order from the Adjut.-General's Office, for the organization and instruction of an Ambulance Corps in each command having a medical officer. The order directs that this corps shall consist of the medical officer, the hospital steward, and three enlisted men from each company numbering 75 or more of a regiment or battalion, or two men from companies under that number. Batteries and separate companies will furnish four enlisted men. They will be relieved from regular duty on application of the medical officer in charge.

Instructions in their special duties, for the men detailed, is ordered to begin at once, and other members of each command will participate in them. The course will include anatomy and physiology, aid to the injured, and in general such matters as emergencies may require, with the special subjects incidental to camp life. The medical officer in each command is charged with formulating and carrying out this duty.

Men of the Ambulance Corps will be designated by a brassard of white cloth, sixteen inches long and three inches wide, with a red cross two inches wide and two inches long, in the centre.

The value of this organization in any military body can hardly be overestimated. As a preparation for field service, or camp life, it is so much a necessity that it is wonderful it has not long since been ordered.

The duties of medical officers in the National Guard have heretofore been so purely nominal as to give them but little interest in the commands to which they are attached. Under this order the Surgeon will have something of official duty to per-

form, and will at once become of that importance to the commands that their rank indicates.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, in a recent speech at Brooklyn, said: "We have a splendid militia force, which can be rallied as quickly as the long roll can be sounded. All law-abiding citizens breathe freely because of these soldiers of the counting house and workshop, especially when it is an organization like that of our own State. There is no finer organization anywhere than our National Guard. They are drilled in the summer camp to stand the fatigues of a campaign and they get that true touch of the elbow which is beyond all praise. I love to touch my hat to its passing columns. I love to salute our militia. They are the true bulwarks of our defence. There is no class of men who more freely make this statement than men who have been reared in the Regular Army. I say it before the senior and most illustrious of all living commanders of our citizen soldiery, (General Sherman.)"

1st BRIG., N. G., S. N. Y., BRIG.-GEN. L. FITZGERALD.

GENERAL FITZGERALD in his annual report to the Adjt.-General gives the aggregate strength of the brigade for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1886, at 5,234; the strength for the corresponding quarter this year, 5,314. Of the board of examination he says that the excellent system of examination existing during last year before a competent and careful board of officers has secured during that period officers fully informed as to the duties of their grade. Speaking of enlistments he deprecates the present bad condition and inadequacy of some of the armories, and claims that they deter enlistment, but adds that this is but a temporary evil which the building of new armories will dispel. "Anxiety to enlist," he adds, "should not be so great as to prevent the most searching inquiry into the character and mode of life of the applicant." A more uniform system of theoretical and practical instruction for the officers of the brigade is essential. The instruction should be restricted to matters of practical use in the State Service. The regular soldiers and citizen soldiers each have their individual work to perform, and the General claims for the citizen soldier immunity from instruction in those matters pertaining to the duties of the regular soldier only, and adds that it would be better to devote the time of the citizen soldier to instruction in the simple practical duties of the soldier, the company and the battalion. He concludes this part of his report with a recommendation that the Adjt.-General or brigade commander convene a board of officers to prepare a simple course of instruction for the officers.

Armories for the artillery are demanded and the most approved loading and magazine guns. These armories he advises built near those of the infantry for mutual protection and so that they could be moved together to a scene of any disorder. He recommends actual firing for the batteries in addition to the mounted drills, "which should be as numerous as possible." He advises the being put under canvas on the reservation of a United States fort in the harbor instead of going into a crowded State camp. The contact with the officers and men of the Regular Army would give them an opportunity of acquiring information unattainable elsewhere.

In rifle practice he remarks decided improvement among officers and men, and advises that the brigade be given a certain number of dates, allowing the commander to assign the several organizations under his command dates that will not interfere one with the other. It is recommended to hold the annual inspection in the spring instead of the fall. "The spring is at the end of the drill season and the troops are well in hand. In the autumn they show the inevitable effects of the long summer vacation." Gen. Fitzgerald adds that he desires to instruct his command in the use of the rifle, but that the autumn is the only time suitable for such exercises, but that on account of the preparations for and ceremonies of inspection it has been impossible to arrange any manoeuvres at that time.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Canadian Government, says a Toronto despatch, have definitely decided to reorganize the militia. Hitherto the force has been without organization and almost without discipline. With a well-drilled and disciplined militia, efficient local artillery recruited from the royal artillery pensioners, and good coast batteries, together with a great railway communication, Canada will be in a position to maintain her own against outside aggression. This is denied with great indignation by the militia authorities, who resent the imputation upon them involved in the statement of the condition of the militia.

Co. C, 12th Regiment, N. Y., will hold their annual drill and reception at their armory on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, 1888.

The first promenade concert of the 12th Regiment, N. Y., will take place at the armory on Jan. 12, 1888, and promises to be a very fine affair.

Orders of the 12th Regiment, N. Y., directs this command to parade in undress uniform for instruction in the school of the battalion at the armory as follows: Co. D, H, F, I and K on Thursday, Jan. 6; A, B, C, E and G on Friday, Jan. 6. The commissioned officers will assemble at the armory in citizens' dress for the theoretical instruction on Monday, Jan. 16, at 9 o'clock. The non-commissioned officers will report at the armory in undress uniform for theoretical instruction on Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Sergt. Jas. Ross, formerly of Co. B, 12th Regt., N. G. N. S. Y., has been elected commander of James C. Rice Post, No. 24, G. A. R. The installation of officers and entertainment of this post takes place at the Grand Opera House Thursday evening, Jan. 12, 1888, at 8 o'clock. Admission by ticket only.

At Walnut Hill range, Boston, last week, Mr. W. W. Bennett fired 100 shots from a Smith and Wesson Russian model, army revolver, 44 calibre, factory ammunition, at a bull's-eye, American standard target, 50 yards distance, and made a total of 94 points in a possible 1,000—thus beating Mr. Ira Palmer's last and best record by 10 points in the aggregate of one score of 100 shots.

Company A, 13th Brooklyn Regiment, Capt. Collins commanding, will give an invitation musicale and reception at the armory the last Monday in January. The committee are Lieut. F. Wiswell, Sergt. H. E. Browne, and Private Robert Black.

The Brigade Examining Board of the 2d Brigade Dec. 19 examined Capt. Alexis C. Smith for lieutenant of the 23d Regiment; Lieut. Everdell for captain of Co. A, 23d, and Drs. Spencer and Cochran for surgeons of the 23d. All passed.

The plans for the annex to the 33d N. Y. Regiment Armory have been prepared by W. A. Mundell and approved by the State Commission, and the contract will be awarded in a few weeks. The cost is not to exceed \$110,000. The Board of Supervisors have the awarding of the contract.

The 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., gave a delightful reception at its armory, in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Dec. 23. The affair was organized and carried out entirely by the enlisted men, and was quite non-military in its character. Uniforms were not worn, and, for the evening, there was nothing to distinguish the difference in rank between the colonel and the rawest recruit. It was, indeed, a practical demonstration of one of the quaint ideas advanced by Herr Teufel's-droch, in "Sartor Resartus." The attendance was very large, amounting to fully 3,000, and there were as many ladies present in ball dresses, as gentlemen in conventional evening dress. The armory, including the company rooms, was beautifully decorated with flowers and Christmas emblems. Dancing began at 10 o'clock, and when the last of the well-pleased guests left the armory dawn was close at hand.

A reception and ball will be given by the field and staff of the 3d Infantry, New Hampshire N. G., at White's Opera House, Concord, N. H., Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, 1888. J. N. Patterson, Colonel commanding, is chairman of the committee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THERE is some quiet but most excellent work being done in this State by Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., that deserves mention. Lieut. Sharpe has charge of military instruction at Wooster University, where he has made an enviable record. This year, in addition to his duties at Wooster, he spends one day per week at Brook's Military Academy at Cleveland. On the way from Wooster to Cleveland a stop is made at Akron and an evening per week is spent with Co. B, 6th O. N. G., Capt. Chas. Dick. The writer has the pleasure of witnessing one evening's work. Before the hour for assembly the company officers and some non-commissioned officers were given a half-hour's thorough work in fencing—same system as now used at West Point. This was followed by a 45 minute lecture on the Staff Department of an Army. The lecture was an excellent one, delivered to all members of the company present. The National Guard has but little knowledge on this subject and in view of the fact that in case of war so large a portion of the Guard would be called upon to command and fill staff positions vastly more attention should be given to the practical working of the staff. A most interesting subject, Military etiquette, Customs of the Service, Rifle Practice, Campaigning and Guard Duties have already been handled. The company has been giving special attention to guard work and is supposed to be one of the best posted companies in that department in the State. After the lecture the drilling is under the supervision of Lieut. Sharpe, who puts all interested at work in their proper station, and as large a part of the work belonging to each position is given to the occupant of that position as it is possible to assign. Capt. Ewart, of Bat. F, 1st Regt. Light Artillery, of Akron, hopes to get a portion of Lieut. Sharpe's time after Jan. 1. Such work as this and some other officers are doing is needed all over the State—all over the Union—and should a war overtake us these officers will have proved themselves worth many times their weight in gold and thousands of times their weight in patriot blood.

Town Topics, a new city weekly at Cleveland, Ohio, has a lively column devoted to local military matters.

At the re-inauguration of Capt. Jos. B. Foraker, Jan. 9, it is expected that the military display will be unusually fine and large.

From Cleveland there will be Bat. A, 1st Regt. Ohio Light Artillery, the Gatling Battery, 50 men; the Cleveland Grays and City Troop, 40 horses.

It is understood that Adjt.-Gen. Axline will be re-appointed. F. G. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MAINE.

SOME of the Maine papers have been more or less prone to extend weak support to the various organizations of militia in different parts of the Pine-tree State. The appearance of a small company of militia known as the Capital Guards, of Augusta, which served as guard of honor to the remains of the late Gov. Bodwell, as they lay three days in State at the capitol, has done much to create a most favorable sentiment in regard to the militia in all parts of the State. This little detail, consisting of but 25 men, presented such a soldierly men and were so thoroughly well disciplined that warm compliments were heaped on all sides. The relief of the guard were made in a manner that would have done credit to Regular troops. The Capital Guards are under the command of Capt. Winfield Scott Choate, to whose untiring efforts is due, in a large part, the excellent appearance of his command. Capt. Choate is the best shot in Maine with a military rifle and in appearance every inch an officer and gentleman.

The salutes of minute guns and the salvoes of artillery fired at the funeral of the late Gov. Bodwell, of Maine, were from the guns of the battery at the U. S. Arsenal, under the direct supervision of Capt. Michaelis, commandant at that point. Nineteen minute guns were fired while the procession was in motion from Augusta to the cemetery in Holliswell, about a mile away.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPEAKING of important changes in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, the Boston Sunday Herald says: "The coming year promises to be one of unusual interest to the militia, and to those citizens who desire to see the military forces of the State placed on such a solid and substantial footing that they, in case of necessity, would be a valuable and active foundation upon which a grand army of volunteers could be built. The present Adjutant-General has done a great work already in making the militia to-day a thousand per cent. better than the 'militia' of years ago. The lessons taught by the war have not been lost, and improvements have been regularly and steadily made, until now the militia of Massachusetts can be said to be on almost a war footing, ready at any time to take the field, well-offered, well-armed and well-equipped. The year 1888 is likely to witness many changes in the M. V. M. One of the contemplated changes on the camp ground at South Framingham is the building of large mess houses capable of feeding an entire regiment at once. This will save companies quite handsomely sum now expended for mess tents, extra waiters, etc. Last Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, brigade and battalion officers of the militia held a meeting, and matters of great interest to the force were talked over. It is understood that these meetings are to continue, and that permanent military quarters are to be established in or near Boston, where officers and non-commissioned officers can meet and discuss military subjects, and that an officer of the Regular Army will be detailed permanently for the purpose of inspecting and training officers of the militia in such military duties as at present they are unable to acquire in the brief time they now have to study. The year is to be a break one, of great interest and great value to our citizen-soldiers."

CONNECTICUT.

THE annual reception by the Governor's Foot Guard to the Governor of Connecticut, will take place at Allyn Hall, Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, 1888, from 8 to 12 P. M.

MARYLAND.

THE 5th Regiment gave a battalion drill and dress parade at the armory, in Baltimore, Wednesday night, Dec. 23. The companies turned out in full numbers, and their appearance and the excellence of the drill fully sustained the very high reputation of the command. The galleries were filled by a brilliant audience; such as Baltimore always provides when its famous and favorite regiment is to be seen on parade.

MINNESOTA.

CAPTAIN ED. S. BEAN, the popular commander of Co. D, 1st Regiment, M. N. G., was married to Miss Lizzie A. Bennett, in St. Paul, Dec. 20. Capt. Bean is one of the best known of the citizens of St. Paul. He originally came from New York, where he was a member of the 7th Regiment, and it was there he learned the rigid and thorough military principles which he has used to good advantage while connected with the Minnesota militia.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE following is the percentage of attendance at drill of the N. G. C., as announced in recent general orders: 1st Inf., 75; 2d Inf., 68; 3d Inf., 65; 4th Inf., 65; 5th Inf., 65; 6th Inf., 65; 7th Inf., 71; 8th Inf., 71; 9th Inf., 71; 10th Inf., 71; 11th Inf., 71; 12th Inf., 71; 13th Inf., 71; 14th Inf., 71; 15th Inf., 71; 16th Inf., 71; 17th Inf., 71; 18th Inf., 71; 19th Inf., 71; 20th Inf., 71; 21st Inf., 71; 22nd Inf., 71; 23rd Inf., 71; 24th Inf., 71; 25th Inf., 71; 26th Inf., 71; 27th Inf., 71; 28th Inf., 71; 29th Inf., 71; 30th Inf., 71; 31st Inf., 71; 32nd Inf., 71; 33rd Inf., 71; 34th Inf., 71; 35th Inf., 71; 36th Inf., 71; 37th Inf., 71; 38th Inf., 71; 39th Inf., 71; 40th Inf., 71; 41st Inf., 71; 42nd Inf., 71; 43rd Inf., 71; 44th Inf., 71; 45th Inf., 71; 46th Inf., 71; 47th Inf., 71; 48th Inf., 71; 49th Inf., 71; 50th Inf., 71; 51st Inf., 71; 52nd Inf., 71; 53rd Inf., 71; 54th Inf., 71; 55th Inf., 71; 56th Inf., 71; 57th Inf., 71; 58th Inf., 71; 59th Inf., 71; 60th Inf., 71; 61st Inf., 71; 62nd Inf., 71; 63rd Inf., 71; 64th Inf., 71; 65th Inf., 71; 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MACHINE guns are to be called machine rifles hereafter in the British naval service, Lord Charles Bessborough considering guns a misnomer for weapons with so small a calibre.

The loss of H. M. S. *Wasp* is now ascribed to her carrying a quantity of condemned stores, which hampered the deck, interfering with the working of the ship and making her top heavy.

A CORRESPONDENT in Russia says: "It is officially announced that from next year exemption from military service under any circumstances is to be taxed for the benefit of the State. Whether the conscript draws a number in the ordinary ballot exempting him from service, or claims his privilege as the eldest son of a widowed mother, or for other family reasons, or is refused as physically ineligible, his freedom from military obligations will have to be paid for."

ACCORDING to the *Madras Times* the Indian Government has after long and mature deliberation accepted the offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad of six million pounds for the defence of the northwest frontier of India against Russian aggression, the sum to be paid in three yearly instalments of two million pounds each. The principal reason which prompted the acceptance of the gift was that, although the Sultan is the real head of the Mahomedan religion, the Nizam is the virtual chief of that faith in India, and that thus his offer is tantamount to an offer by the Mussulmans in India. To refuse such an offer would be ungracious, impolitic, and, in a word, impossible.

THE English are rejoicing over the discovery of four extensive coal fields in their new possessions in Burmah.

GENERAL WOLSELEY stated recently that there is still a great deal about the drill of British troops which is as obsolete as the cross bow.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Capt. Oxley, of the *Conquest*, can scarcely have been flattered by the following description of a cutter of that ship which took part in a race with a boat of an American vessel, and was beaten. This is the manner in which she is spoken of in the Honolulu paper, *Daily Bulletin*: 'On a short, stumpy lower mast (surmounted by a long, clumsily-stayed topmast with a rake forward) was set a very dirty-looking sail. The gaff had been lengthened by "fishing" on what appeared to be a piece of an oar handle. A jib and flying jib, both wretchedly cut, and the two combined containing less canvas than the flying jib of the *Vandalia* boat, and about the same burnt pea soup color as the mainsail, completed her outfit.' The writer adds that the *Conquest's* people ought never to have entered their cutter for the regatta if it could not be done respectably. 'But why should this difference exist? Are we less nautical, less true practical sailors, possessing less esprit de corps than our American cousins? But after this severe criticism he adds that in a subsequent sailing race a *Conquest* boat, sailed by Capt. Oxley, came in a winner. 'This is cheering, and goes to show that there is still some of the good old sort left in our Navy.'"

THE Russian Government has been trying experiments in the capture of carrier pigeons by falcons, and they have proved as successful as the Minister of War expected. The falcon sees the pigeon at the distance of a couple of kilometres, goes for it, and captures it promptly. The idea is to utilize the birds in time of war to intercept messages sent from the enemy, and falconry stations are to be established at the different fortifications in Russia.

THE *New York Evening Sun* says: "The three great European military powers, Russia, Germany and Austria, are menacing each other just now in a way that may at any time lead to hostilities on an unprecedented scale. Huge bodies of troops are massed in camps or at strongholds along the frontiers of these countries awaiting the signal for conflict. In reading the cable news day by day, it looks as though the unparalleled hosts of the three chief empires of Christendom were on the very eve of trying their new varieties of rifle and cannon in the work of mutual and wholesale slaughter."

IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

JOHN V. ELLIS, M. P. for St. John City, N. B., in his paper, the *Globe*, comes out squarely for annexation. Under the head-line "A Practical Suggestion," he says:

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a test round with a 6-in. shot weighing 100 lb. against a compound armor-plate 9 in. thick and 4 ft. square, backed by 12 ft. of oak, the face of the plate to the depth of 3 in. being of hard steel. The projectile successfully penetrated the plate, and passed about 5 ft. into the wood backing. It was found to have been broken up into three main pieces, the body and the base being in one and the head in two parts. The point was uninjured, but was separated from the head, the metal showing a fine grain and close texture, and the point and surface of the head being very hard. The surface of the plate around the shot-hole was split off to a depth of over 2 in., and a series of nine cracks extended radially from the shot-hole over the surface of the plate. A portion of the face of the plate was separated from the back through the weld, but was not detached. The wrought-iron in the rear was considerably bulged and fractured by the passage of the shot, while damage was done to the wood backing by the bulged metal and the shot. A test round with a 12-in. steel projectile weighing nearly half-a-ton took place subsequently against a 14-in. compound armor-plate, which it pierced, entering the wood backing.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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MARRIED.

BLUNT—ROSS.—At Washington, D. C., December 28, Lieutenant J. Y. MASON BLUNT, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY ROSS.

ELLICOTT—WILLIAMS.—At Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 28, Ensign J. M. ELLICOTT, U. S. Navy, to Miss ANNE WILLIAMS, daughter of Captain Chas. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—At Green Bay, Wisconsin, Dec. 17, Brevet

Colonel WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., retired.

CUSTER.—At Danville, N. Y., Dec. 23, Captain BERTHEL M. CUSTER, 24th U. S. Infantry.

MOGOWAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 25, Passed Assistant Paymaster W. C. MOGOWAN, U. S. Navy, son of Capt. John Mogowan, U. S. Revenue Marine.

MANNING.—At Albany, N. Y., Dec. 24, DANIEL MANNING, Ex Secretary of the Treasury, in the 57th year of his age.

MARMADUKE.—At Jefferson City, Mo., December 28, JOHN S. MARMADUKE, Governor of the State of Missouri, and formerly Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry.

MOORE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, CLARENCE MOORE, brother-in-law of Lieut. E. W. Bridge, U. S. Navy.

O'NEILL.—At New York City, December 24, FRANCIS O'NEILL, son of the late Gilbert Green and nephew of the late Medical Director James M. Greene, U. S. Navy.

SHUFFELDT.—At Kingston-on-Hudson, December 25, MARY WILSON SHUFFELDT, widow of Geo. A. Shuffeldt, and mother of Rear-Admiral R. W. Shuffeldt, U. S. N., and grandmother of Assistant Surgeon H. W. Shuffeldt, U. S. Army, and Lieut. M. A. Shuffeldt, U. S. Navy.

STONE.—Dec. 23, FANNY STONE STONE, daughter of the late Gen. Charles P. Stone and Jeannie Stone Stone.

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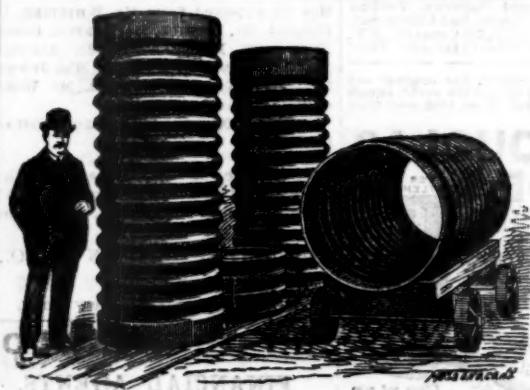
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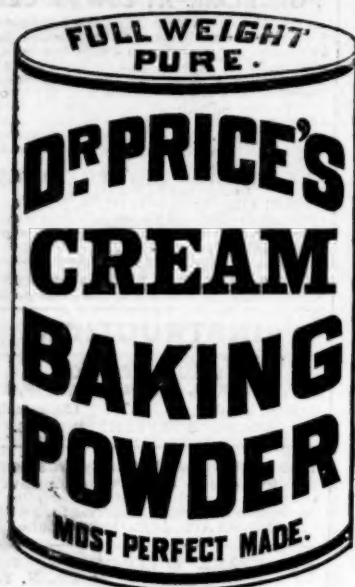
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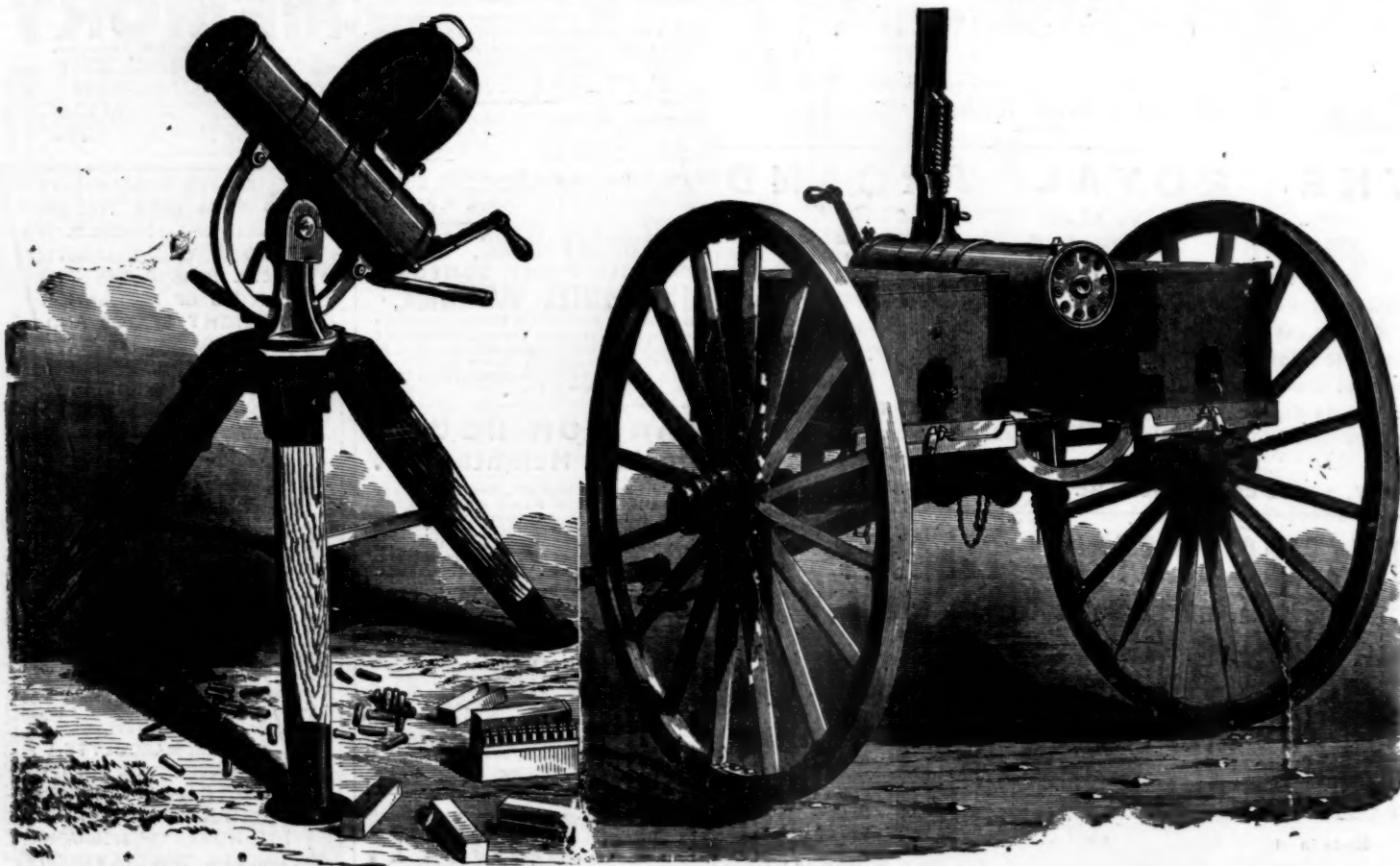
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